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113th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Report 113-681

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND
TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOR THE
ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS



DECEMBER 19, 2014

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on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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* **Ranking Minority Member**

** **Vice Chair appointments/Full Committee and Subcommittee.**

+ **The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall serve as Ex-officio Members of all Subcommittees.**

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113TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, December 19, 2014.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: Pursuant to Clause (1)(d)(1) of rule XI and rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit the second Annual Report of Activities for the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for the 113th Congress.

This annual report provides an overview of the legislative and oversight activities conducted by the Committee, as defined by rule X Clause 1(p) and Clause 3(k) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a summary of actions taken and recommendations made with respect to the Committee's oversight plan and a summary of hearings held pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), and (p) of rule XI.

This document is intended as a general reference tool and not as a substitute for the hearing records, reports, and other files.

Sincerely,

LAMAR S. SMITH,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES—COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

DECEMBER 19, 2014.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
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MR. SMITH, from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

OVERVIEW

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met on January 26, 2013, for an organizational meeting and adoption of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology Rules and Oversight Plan for the 113th Congress under the direction of Lamar S. Smith, Chair. The Committee Membership was 40 Members with 22 Republicans and 18 Democrats.

The Committee established six subcommittees: Energy (Cynthia Lummis, Chair); Environment (Andy Harris, Chair); Oversight (Paul Broun, Chair); Research (Larry Bushon, Chair); Space (Steven Palazzo, Chair); and Technology (Thomas Massie, Chair). Representative Dana Rohrabacher appointed Full Committee Vice Chair.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met on June 18, 2013 to amend the Committee Rules to reduce the number of subcommittees from six to five and fill vacancies in the roster. The five subcommittees established include: Energy (Cynthia Lummis, Chair); Environment (Chris Stewart, Chair); Oversight (Paul Broun, Chair); Research and Technology (Larry Bucshon, Chair); and Space and Aeronautics (Steven Palazzo, Chair).

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, as prescribed by Clauses 1(p) and 3(k) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is as follows:

HOUSE RULE X
LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT JURISDICTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE,
AND TECHNOLOGY

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

* * * * *

(p) Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

(1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.

(2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

(3) Civil aviation research and development.

(4) Environmental research and development.

(5) Marine research.

(6) Commercial application of energy technology.

(7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures, and the metric system.

(8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(9) National Space Council.

(10) National Science Foundation.

(11) National Weather Service.

(12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.

(13) Science scholarships.

(14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.

* * * * *

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

3(k) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development.

**ACTIVITIES REPORT
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE,
AND TECHNOLOGY STATISTICS**

**113th Congress
January 3, 2013 — January 3, 2015**

Business Meetings Held – 4

**Bills and Resolutions Referred
to the Committee – 151**

Hearings Held – 99

Witnesses Appeared Before the Committee – 329

Full Committee Markups Held – 14

Subcommittee Markups Held – 8

Reports Filed – 13

Legislation Passed the House – 21

FULL COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 23, 2013—FULL COMMITTEE ORGANIZATIONAL
MEETING

The Committee met to organize for the 113th Congress. The Committee adopted Committee Rules for its operations, established subcommittees, appointed subcommittee chairs and ranking members, and adopted the Oversight Plan.

FEBRUARY 25, 2013—H.R. 667,
TO REDESIGNATE THE DRYDEN FLIGHT RESEARCH
CENTER AS THE NEIL A. ARMSTRONG FLIGHT RESEARCH
CENTER AND THE WESTERN AERONAUTICAL TEST RANGE
AS THE HUGH L. DRYDEN
AERONAUTICAL TEST RANGE

Background and Summary

H.R. 667 renames NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center as the Neil Armstrong Flight Research Center and designates the Western Aeronautical Test Range, located at Dryden, as the Hugh L. Dryden Aeronautical Test Range. The Dryden Flight Research Center is NASA and the Nation's premier flight research facility. Neil Armstrong worked at the Center for seven years and during the course of his career flew the X-15 seven times, including a flight that reached over 207,000 feet in altitude. Neil Armstrong died on August 25, 2012. Hugh L. Dryden earned his undergraduate and Ph.D. degrees in physics from Johns Hopkins University and became Director of Aeronautical Research at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the predecessor of NASA. Dr. Dryden was appointed Deputy Administrator of NASA in 1958 and remained in that position until his death on December 2, 1965.

Legislative History

Rep. Kevin McCarthy introduced H.R. 667 on February 13, 2013. H.R. 667 was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Cosponsors of the legislation included Rep. Adam Schiff, Rep. Buck McKeon, Rep. Ken Calvert, Rep. Jim Jordan, Rep. Steven Palazzo, Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, Rep. Ralph Hall, and Rep. Lamar Smith. On February 25, 2013, H.R. 667 was considered under suspension of the rules. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to on February 25, 2013 by a vote of Y-394, N-0 (Roll Call No. 47). On February 26, 2013, H.R. 667 was received in the Senate. On January 8, 2014, the bill passed the Senate without amendment by Unanimous Consent. On January 16, 2014, it was signed by the President and became P. L. 113-75.

MARCH 14, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 756,
THE CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

Information technology (IT) has evolved rapidly over the last decade, leading to markedly increased connectivity and productivity. The benefits provided by these advancements have led to the widespread use and incorporation of information technologies across major sectors of the economy. This level of connectivity and the dependence of our critical infrastructures on IT have also increased the vulnerability of these systems. Reports of cyber criminals and nation-states accessing sensitive information and disrupting services have risen steadily over the last decade, heightening concerns over the adequacy of our cybersecurity measures.

According to the Office of Management and Budget, federal agencies spent \$8.6 billion in FY 2010 on cybersecurity and the federal government has spent more than \$600 billion on information technology in the last decade. In addition, the federal government funds nearly \$400 million in cybersecurity research and development each year.

In January 2008, the Bush Administration established, through a series of classified executive directives, the *Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative* (CNCI). The Obama Administration has continued this initiative, with the goal of securing federal systems and fostering public-private cooperation.

On May 29, 2009, the Obama Administration released its *Cyber-space Policy Review*. The Review recommended an increased level of interagency cooperation among all departments and agencies, highlighted the need for information sharing concerning attacks and vulnerabilities, and highlighted the need for an exchange of research and security strategies essential to the efficient and effective defense of federal computer systems.

Furthermore, it stressed the importance of advancing cybersecurity research and development, and the need for the federal government to partner with the private sector to guarantee a secure and reliable infrastructure. The Review also called for increased public awareness, improved education and expansion of the number of information technology professionals.

In June 2009, GAO found that the federal agencies responsible for protecting the U.S. Information Technology (IT) infrastructure were not satisfying their responsibilities, leaving the Nation's IT infrastructure vulnerable to attack. In an effort to strengthen the work of those federal agencies, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the "Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011" (H.R. 2096) in the 112th Congress. H.R. 2096 required increased coordination and prioritization of federal cybersecurity research and development activities, and the development and advancement of cybersecurity technical standards. It also strengthened cybersecurity education and talent development and industry partnership initiatives. The Senate did not act on the legislation.

Legislative History

H.R. 756, the "Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013" was introduced on February 15, 2013, by Rep. McCaul, Rep. Lipinski,

Rep. Smith, Rep. Langevin, Rep. Meehan, Rep. Matsui, Rep. Hall, and Rep. Lujan.

The Committee met to consider H.R. 756 on March 14, 2013, and voted to report the bill to the House, as amended, by voice vote. On April 16, 2013, Mr. Smith moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended. The bill passed the House by a vote of Y-402, N-16 (Roll Call No. 107). The bill was received in the Senate on April 17, 2013. S. 1353, the “Cybersecurity Act of 2013” was introduced in the Senate on July 24, 2013. On December 11, 2014, the Senate passed S. 1353 with an amendment that combined provisions from H.R. 756 and S. 1353. It was received in the House and considered by unanimous consent on December 11, 2014. It passed without objection. On December 18, 2014, S. 1358 was signed by the President.

MARCH 14, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 967,
THE ADVANCING AMERICA'S NETWORKING AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Need

Research and development in networking and information technology provides a greater understanding of how to protect essential systems and networks, systems and networks that support fundamental sectors of our economy, from emergency communications and power grids to air-traffic control networks and national defense systems in an effort to support a more stable and secure Nation. Networking and information technology research and development works to prevent or minimize disruptions to critical information infrastructure, to protect public and private services and to detect and respond to threats while mitigating the severity of and assisting in the recovery from those threats.

Congress originally authorized the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) program in the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-194), after recognizing that a number of federal agencies had ongoing high-performance computing programs without a coordinating body. The Act established that coordinating body to improve interagency coordination, cooperation, and planning among those agencies with high-performance computing programs. In addition, it authorized a multi-agency research effort, called the High-Performance Computing and Communications program, to accelerate progress in the advancement of computing and networking technologies and to support leading edge computational research in a range of science and engineering fields. The statute established a set of mechanisms and procedures to provide for the interagency planning, coordination, and budgeting of the research and development activities carried out under the program. The Act has since been amended through the Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998 and the America COMPETES Act of 2007.

The NITRD program is the main federal research and development investment in networking, computing, software, cyber security, and related information technologies. NITRD coordinates this unclassified research and development across 14 federal agencies.

Additional agencies that do not contribute funding also participate in NITRD planning activities.

The NITRD program has played a role in several important technological advances including the computational decoding of the human genome; modeling and simulation of complex physical systems (aircraft, automobiles, power grids, and pharmaceuticals); unmanned aerial vehicles; search-and-rescue robots; and computer-based education and training.

Legislative History

On March 5, 2013, H.R. 967, the “Advancing America’s Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2013” was introduced by Rep. Cynthia Lummis, Rep. Lamar Smith, and Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson, and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The Committee favorably reported H.R. 967, as amended, by voice vote on March 14, 2013. On March 16, 2013, the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 967 by a vote of Y–406, N–11. The bill was received in the Senate on April 17, 2013.

APRIL 11, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 875,
TO PROVIDE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH ON
THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE USE
OF MID-LEVEL ETHANOL BLENDS,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Background and Summary

Since the 1970s, the federal government has supported numerous policies to increase efficiency of fuel use and reduce petroleum consumption. In 1978, EPA authorized the use of 10 percent ethanol blended gasoline (E10), which was not used on a widespread basis until the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. In 2005, Congress established the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) in the Energy Policy Act (EPA). The RFS mandates that transportation fuels contain renewable fuels, such as biodiesel or corn-based ethanol, and required that 4 billion gallons of renewable fuels be blended into the national fuel mix by 2006 and 7.5 billion by 2012.

Congress greatly expanded the RFS requirement in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), and mandated the blending of 15.2 billion gallons of biofuels by 2012, and 36 billion gallons by 2022. The RFS expansion, referred to as RFS II, also required the use of advanced biofuels and capped the amount of corn-based ethanol that could be used to meet the mandated volumes at 15 billion gallons.

Blending fuel at concentrations greater than E10 in order to meet the increased production volumes required by the RFS presents a challenge referred to as the “blend wall,” or upper limit to the total amount of ethanol that can be blended into the national gasoline supply using E10. In an effort to avoid the blend wall, on March 6, 2009, Growth Energy and 54 ethanol manufacturers petitioned EPA to grant a waiver to allow E15, a mid-level or intermediate ethanol blend, into commerce.

In order to grant such a waiver, EPA must determine that E15 would not “cause or contribute to a failure of an emission control device or system.” Additionally, Section 211 (f) of the Clean Air Act prohibits the Administrator of the EPA from granting a waiver for any fuel or fuel additive that is not “substantially similar” to the existing certification fuel (i.e. regular unleaded gasoline without added ethanol).

EPA issued a partial waiver for E15 on October 13, 2010, allowing the introduction of E15 into commerce for use in model year 2007 and newer cars, light-duty trucks, and SUV’s. On January 26, 2011, EPA granted another partial waiver for use of E15 in model year 2001 and newer vehicles. EPA did not grant a waiver for the use of E15 fuel in model years prior to 2001, non-road engines, vehicles, and equipment, motorcycles, or heavy-duty gasoline engines.

The waiver decision and subsequent release of E15 fuel into the marketplace has raised technical and practical concerns regarding the impact of E15 on engines and fuel supply infrastructure, focused broadly on two main issues: (1) The potential for E15 to damage vehicle engines of all model years, and (2) The potential for this bifurcated fueling system to result in widespread misfueling.

Legislative History

H.R. 875 was introduced by Rep. Sensenbrenner on February 27, 2013, and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The Committee favorably reported the bill, as amended, by a vote of Y–18, N–17, on April 11, 2013.

APRIL 11, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 1422,
THE EPA SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD REFORM ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

EPA’s Science Advisory Board (SAB) was established by Congress in the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 (ERDDAA). Under this authorization, the SAB provides scientific advice as may be requested by the EPA Administrator and interested Congressional Committees.

Since its enactment, the size and function of the SAB has evolved. ERDDAA established a minimum number of nine members, one of which is to be the designated Chair. Members are appointed by the EPA Administrator to serve a 3-year term and may be reappointed for a second 3 year term. There are currently 51 members of the chartered SAB. The SAB and its subcommittees and ad hoc subpanels provide scientific advice on a wide range of issues, including stream and wetland connectivity, hydraulic fracturing, environmental justice screening, and regulatory cost estimates. The Board has also begun providing advice on the science underpinning several potential, forthcoming Agency regulatory activities.

The SAB is operated in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, which requires that advisory panels have a charter and be “fairly balanced in terms of the points of view rep-

resented and the functions to be performed.” According to EPA, SAB’s mission includes:

- reviewing the quality and relevance of the scientific and technical information being used or proposed as the basis for Agency regulations;
- reviewing research programs and the technical basis of applied programs;
- reviewing generic approaches to regulatory science, including guidelines governing the use of scientific and technical information in regulatory decisions, and critiquing such analytic methods as mathematical modeling;
- advising the Agency on broad scientific matters in science, technology, social and economic issues; and
- advising the Agency on emergency and other short-notice programs.

Toward those goals, the chartered SAB conducts much of its work through subcommittees or subpanels focused on specific issues. Currently, these subcommittees include: Drinking Water Committee; Ecological Processes and Effects Committee; Environmental Economics Advisory Committee; Environmental Engineering Committee; Exposure and Human Health Committee; Radiation Advisory Committee; and the Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee (established January 30, 2013). Under the SAB’s charter, these “[c]ommittees, panels, and workgroups have no authority to make decisions on behalf of the SAB and may not report directly to the Agency.”

EPA also receives advice from and manages 22 additional Federal Advisory Committees, including entities like the EPA Board of Scientific Counselors, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel, and the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC). These bodies carry out a variety of advisory functions. For example, CASAC “provides independent advice to the EPA Administrator on the technical bases for EPA’s national ambient air quality standards” and “addresses research related to air quality, sources of air pollution, and the strategies to attain and maintain air quality standards and to prevent significant deterioration of air quality.” The Chair of CASAC also sits on the chartered SAB.

EPA staff and the chartered SAB allow for some public involvement in advisory activities through the nomination of experts for committees and panels and involvement in advisory committee meetings and report developments. In response to numerous comments during an SAB Session on Public Involvement in June 2011, the SAB Staff Office announced additional steps to enhance public involvement in advisory activities beginning in FY2012. For Example according to the SAB office, Federal Register notices published by the Staff Office will clarify that public comments are welcome on all technical materials prepared for or by and advisory committee including the charge to the committee; the Staff Office and advisory committees will not accept a charge from the agency that unduly narrows the scope of an advisory activity; advisory committee reports will acknowledge scientific information from the public that was helpful in forming the committee’s conclusions and

recommendations; and advisory committee reports will continue to focus on scientific and technical rather than policy issues.

Legislative History

On April 9, 2013, Rep. Chris Stewart introduced H.R. 1422, which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. On April 11, 2013, the Committee ordered the bill, H.R. 1422 favorably reported, as amended, by a vote of Y–21, N–16. H.R. 1422 was reported to the House on July 22, 2013. On November 18, 2014, H.R. 1422 was considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 756 allowing for to 1 hour of general debate and making one amendment in order. Mr. Sean Maloney (NY) moved to recommit with instructions to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, which failed by recorded vote: Y–195, N–225 (Roll Call No. 524). H.R. 1422 passed by recorded vote: Y–229, N–191 (Roll Call No. 525). On November 19, 2014, it was received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

JUNE 18, 2013—FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met on June 18, 2013 to amend the Committee Rules to reduce the number of subcommittees from six to five and fill vacancies on the roster. The five subcommittees established include: Energy (Cynthia Lummis, Chair); Environment (Chris Stewart, Chair); Oversight (Paul Broun, Chair); Research and Technology (Larry Bucshon, Chair); and Space and Aeronautics (Steven Palazzo, Chair).

JULY 18, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2687, THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created in 1958 with by President Dwight Eisenhower and Congress through the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–568). Since the year 2000, NASA has been reauthorized by Congress four times including in 2000, 2005, 2008, and 2010.

While the length of the authorizations varies, recent bills have included short periods to increase congressional oversight and accountability for the agency. The 2008 and 2010 bills were two and three year authorizations respectively. The 2010 Act expires on December 31, 2013; therefore, NASA must be reauthorized by that time.

The National Research Council’s report NASA’s Strategic Direction and the Need for a National Consensus issued in December 2012 provides context and summarizes the need for the reauthorization as follows:

“Despite NASA’s broad portfolio that spans human spaceflight, space and Earth science, and aeronautics research, in the public mind the agency is most closely associated with human spaceflight. In 2004, after many years of uncertainty about the futures of the space shuttle and the ISS, President George W. Bush announced

a ‘Vision for Space Exploration’ that called for astronauts to return to the Moon by 2020 and someday to go to Mars. Similar goals had been expressed by President George H.W. Bush in 1989, but they did not receive bipartisan support, and the President’s proposed budgets for achieving these goals were rejected. By 1992, the goals were essentially abandoned.

The 2004 Vision announcement followed by almost exactly a year the space shuttle Columbia tragedy that cost the lives of seven astronauts. The Columbia Accident Investigation Board noted in its report that if astronauts lives were to be at risk through space exploration, the rationale and goals needed to be better defined.

President George W. Bush did not propose adding significant funding to NASA’s budget to accomplish the new goals, however. Instead, his plan was to terminate the space shuttle program in 2010 after completing construction of the ISS and to end U.S. involvement in the ISS in the 2015–2016 timeframe. The space shuttle and ISS funds would be redirected to achieving the Moon/Mars goals.

In 2005, a Republican-controlled Congress passed the 2005 NASA Authorization Act, which supported President Bush’s Moon/Mars program while also stressing the need for adequate utilization of the ISS and holding open the possibility of continuing the space shuttle program beyond 2010. Three years later, a Democratic-controlled Congress passed the 2008 NASA Authorization Act that was similar to the 2005 act. At that point in time, Congress and the White House, Democrats and Republicans, were all in general agreement about the future of the human spaceflight program. NASA pursued the presidential and congressional policies by initiating the Constellation program to build capabilities to send people back to the Moon and to Mars, including new launch vehicles and spacecraft.

In January 2009, President Barack Obama convened a special committee to look at the human spaceflight program and offer options. Chaired by Norman Augustine, the committee concluded that there were “technical and budgetary issues” in major components of the Constellation program (e.g., Ares I, Orion) that were creating considerable schedule delays. Independent analyses showed that “the length of the gap in U.S. ability to launch astronauts into space [would] be at least seven years.” The Augustine committee concluded further that in order for NASA to pursue a mission of sending humans beyond low Earth orbit (LEO), NASA required additional funding of \$3 billion more per year.

In February 2010, as part of the fiscal year (FY) 2011 budget request, the White House proposed terminating the Constellation program and replacing it with a NASA effort to develop technologies for human exploration beyond LEO. No decision on what kind of vehicles to build would be made until at least 2015, and no specific destination or timeframe for human expeditions beyond LEO was included.

Meanwhile, the President decided that instead of NASA developing a replacement capability for the space shuttle to ferry astronauts to and from the ISS, NASA would build on its Commercial Orbital Transportation Services (COTS) partnership agreements with U.S. industry, initiated in 2006. This approach would enable them to contract for the development of “commercial crew” space

transportation systems, where NASA would help pay companies to develop their own space transportation systems, and the companies would invest significant amounts of their own money toward development with the expectation of the emergence of a private human spaceflight market.

Congress also wanted a destination and a timetable for sending astronauts beyond LEO. In April 2010, the President announced his goals of sending astronauts to an asteroid by 2025 and to orbit Mars in the 2030s. These goals were officially expressed in the 2010 National Space Policy issued by the White House two months later.

The totality of the decisions to proceed with President Bush's plan to terminate the space shuttle, but to also end the Constellation program that was developing a replacement U.S. crew transportation capability, resulted in programmatic disruptions. These decisions also resulted in an indefinite extension of the number of years the United States would need to depend on Russia to take NASA astronauts to and from the ISS. In addition, the decisions to rely on the commercial sector to build a new U.S. crew space transportation system, when some were skeptical that the companies were technically ready to take on such a responsibility, and the decision to replace the Moon with an unspecified asteroid as the next destination for human spaceflight, made without prior consultation and contravening two existing laws, were met with Congressional skepticism.

A number of influential members of Congress insisted that the government—NASA—build a new crew transportation system regardless of any commercial crew aspirations. Congress wanted a new large rocket reminiscent of the Saturn V used for the Apollo program to enable trips beyond LEO, whatever the destination, and to accelerate, as much as possible, restoring U.S. ability to launch people into space rather than relying on Russia for transport.

In October 2010, Congress and the White House reached a compromise in the 2010 NASA Authorization Act. In essence, the agreement was for NASA to do both what the White House and Congress wanted. NASA would proceed with the White House plan for commercial crew transport as well as Congress's plan for a NASA-developed Space Launch System (SLS), based heavily upon legacy systems such as those developed for the space shuttle program, and an Orion spacecraft that would take humans beyond LEO and serve as a backup in case the commercial systems did not materialize.

The budget outlook for NASA, meanwhile, worsened. The President had planned to add \$6 billion to NASA's budget over 5 years when he announced his new plan in the FY2011 budget request. A year later, with Republicans regaining control of the House and deficit-reduction becoming the dominant political theme, NASA was hoping for level funding at best. Today, the same NASA that was deemed by the Augustine committee to be unable to afford the Constellation program now must fund Constellation's replacement SLS/Orion and also fund commercial crew transport. NASA still must find funds for a habitation and support module to enable long duration trips beyond LEO.

Some in Congress remain wary of the administration's plans, stating that budget requests since the 2010 NASA Authorization

Act have favored spending on commercial crew rather than SLS/Orion. NASA also took longer than expected to choose an SLS design, prompting congressional criticism that the agency was delaying making a decision. All the while, support for the idea of sending astronauts to an asteroid failed to gain widespread support, and NASA has not undertaken any visible steps required to make such a mission possible. These issues, in part, led Congress to commission study to examine NASA's strategic direction.

The one piece of common ground is that sending humans to Mars remains the long-term goal for everyone involved in this debate. As shown in Box 1.1 [excluded], that has been the driving force in presidential policies and speeches for decades. The debate is about the steps between the ISS and Mars and when we will get there, dictated largely by budget constraints.”

In addition to the background outlined by the National Research Council report, the Budget Control Act of 2011 also provides important context for this year's NASA authorization. This Act required across the board rescissions and spending caps in the event that an agreement on deficit reduction was not reached. The Budget Control Act of 2011 passed the House and Senate with broad bipartisan support (including many senior members of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee) and was signed by the President. Unfortunately, an agreement was never met on mandatory spending, necessitating reductions in funding levels for discretionary spending. The Authorization bill before the Committee reflects funding levels commensurate with that Act.

Legislative History

On July 10, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space met to consider the “National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2013.” The Committee Print was favorably reported to the full Committee. The Committee Print was introduced by Rep. Steven Palazzo as H.R. 2687 on July 15, 2013. On July 18, 2013, the full Committee favorably reported the bill, as amended, by a vote of Y–22, N– 17. Members offered 36 amendments to H.R. 2687 at markup. The Committee agreed to 11 of these amendments. An amendment offered by Chairman Lamar Smith was agreed to by voice vote. An amendment offered by Rep. Johnson was agreed to by a record vote of Y–20, N–19. The Committee accepted by unanimous consent 9 amendments offered by Rep. Alan Grayson, Rep. Joseph Kennedy, Rep. Elizabeth Esty, and Rep. Dan Lipinski.

AUGUST 1, 2013—BUSINESS MEETING TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENAS

Background and Summary

The resolution authorizes the Chairman of the Committee to issue subpoenas duces tecum to the Environmental Protection Agency and other custodians to obtain data, information, documents, and other records relating to the Harvard Six Cities Study, the Cancer Prevention Study II, and analyses and re-analyses of the data from either study.

The Chairman's request for authority to issue subpoenas came after repeated attempts to obtain the data from EPA. On Sep-

tember 15, 2011, then-Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation Gina McCarthy promised the data to the Science Committee. Despite multiple requests since that time, EPA has failed to follow through on that commitment. Specifically, since the initial McCarthy commitment to provide the data nearly two years ago, the Committee made the following efforts to obtain the data:

- September 22, 2011, letter from Andy Harris, Chairman, Energy and Environment Subcommittee, to Gina McCarthy, Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency;
- November 15, 2011, letter from Andy Harris, Chairman, Energy and Environment Subcommittee, and Paul Broun, Chairman Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, to Cass Sunstein, Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget;
- December 12, 2011, letter from Ralph Hall, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Andy Harris, Chairman, Energy and Environment Subcommittee, and Paul Broun, Chairman Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, to Cass Sunstein, Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget;
- Obtained commitments, in hearings held on February 17, 2012, and June 20, 2012, John Holdren, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, to help gain access to data;
- December 13, 2012, letter from Ralph Hall, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Lamar Smith, Committee member, and Andy Harris, Chairman, Energy and Environment Subcommittee, to Lisa Jackson, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, John Holdren, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, and Boris Bershteyn, Acting Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget;
- March 4, 2013, letter from David Vitter, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and Lamar Smith, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, to Gina McCarthy, Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency;
- June 12, 2013, letter from Lamar Smith, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and Chris Stewart, Chairman, Environment Subcommittee, to Bob Perciasepe, Acting Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency;
- July 22, 2013, letter from Lamar Smith, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and Chris Stewart, Chairman, Environment Subcommittee, to Gina McCarthy, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

Despite all of these efforts to obtain the data from EPA voluntarily, EPA has failed to make the data available in a form adequate for re-analysis. Accordingly, the Chairman sought the Committee's authorization to issue subpoenas.

Procedural History

On August 1, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met to consider authorizing the Chairman to issue subpoenas duces tecum. The Committee considered two amendments

offered by Rep. Grayson. The first Amendment was defeated by a vote of Y–19, N–20. The second amendment was defeated by voice vote. The Committee agreed to authorize the Chairman to issue subpoenas duces tecum by a vote of Y–20, N–18.

AUGUST 1, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2850,
THE EPA HYDRAULIC FRACTURING
STUDY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Background and Summary

Pursuant to Congressional direction, the EPA is undertaking a multi-year Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources to be conducted by EPA’s Office of Research and Development (ORD). The study results could anticipate to have significant public policy implications. Committee correspondence and discussion at hearings since the inception of the report have emphasized the importance of assuring the study be conducted in the most scientifically sound manner possible, adhere to all appropriate EPA peer review requirements.

In February of 2011, EPA released a draft study plan for public comment and review by its Science Advisory Board (SAB), and a final study plan was released in November 2011. The purpose of the study, as outlined in the final study plan, is to “elucidate the relationship, if any, between hydraulic fracturing and drinking water resources” and “assess the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources and to identify the driving factors that affect the severity and frequency of any impacts.”

On December 21, 2012, EPA released a Progress Report” to this ongoing study which provided information on current work being done by the Agency, including the status of research projects that are anticipated to inform the final study. The progress report did not include conclusions regarding the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and drinking water resources. The final report, which has been classified by the Agency as a Highly Influential Scientific Assessment, is anticipated to be released in draft form in late 2014 for peer review and public comment. However, recent testimony before the Committee indicated the peer review process will continue into 2015, suggesting that a final report will not be released until that year or later.

Prior to the release of the Progress Report, the EPA Office of Research and Development requested that the Science Advisory Board conduct a “consultation” review of the research in the report. A consultation is a mechanism whereby SAB members can provide comments to the agency, but does not require consensus among Board Members or result in a detailed report. To this end, the ad hoc SAB panel, known as the Hydraulic Fracturing Research Advisory Board Panel, participated in a consultation with the full SAB in May of this year. In this meeting, the ad hoc SAB panel responded to charge questions from the Agency and provided input and comments on the Progress Report. The written comments submitted by the panelists were compiled into a report, which was released on June 25, 2013.

Throughout this process stakeholders have expressed concerns that the study had the potential to produce results that lacked context and were based on what were possible outcomes rather than

likely or probable outcomes, as well as concerns with the peer review process. Several issues with the report were identified in an independent review of the EPA's study plan conducted by Battelle, which included recommendations for strengthening the study.

For example, concern was expressed over the need to designate the study as a Highly Influential Scientific Assessment, or HISA. According to Battelle, "Such designation triggers more rigorous standards for peer review, and thus study design, data quality, and transparency." Battelle also noted that "Even in the absence of such a formal designation, there is no direct evidence documented in the study plan or in associated documents that EPA followed its quality policy in framing the study objectives and developing the study design." While EPA has since designated the final study as a HISA, there is still a need to ensure that the requisite policies and procedures governing such scientific undertakings are followed. Other issues and questions have been raised by the SAB or addressed in recommendations it has provided to the Administrator.

In its 2011 review of the draft study plan, one of the recommendations of the Science Advisory Board recommended to the Administrator that "EPA consider the four steps of the risk assessment paradigm (i.e. hazard identification, exposure assessment, dose-response assessment, and risk characterization) to assess and prioritize research activities." In the more recent consultation conducted by the SAB Hydraulic Fracturing Research Advisory Panel on the Progress Report, several reviewers also commented on the absence of a risk assessment. One reviewer noted "There is no quantitative risk assessment included in EPA's research effort. Thus, the reader has no sense of how risky any operations may be in ultimately impacting drinking water. This is also a significant limitation of the work." Another reviewer noted that "To simply discount the regulatory network in place and model "what if" and "worse case" scenarios will not produce realistic results."

Committee concerns with EPA's overall study design and implementation, as well as concerns with risk assessment and peer review were detailed in numerous letters to the Agency in 2011 and 2012.

Legislative History

Committee Chairman Lamar Smith introduced H.R. 2850, the "EPA Hydraulic Fracturing Study Improvement Act," on July 30, 2013. On August 1, 2013, the Committee ordered H.R. 2850, as amended, favorably reported by voice vote. The Committee reported the bill to the House on October 23, 2013. The text of H.R. 2850 as reported by the Committee was included in H.R. 2728, the "Protecting States' Rights to Promote American Energy Security Act." H.R. 2728 was considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 419 on November 20, 2013. H. Res. 419 allocated one hour of debate time with 20 minutes of such time equally divided between the Chair and the Ranking Member being allocated to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. On November 20, 2013, the House passed H.R. 2728 by a vote of Y-235, N-187. The bill was received in the Senate on November 21, 2013.

DECEMBER 2, 2013—H.R. 3547,
THE SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY
INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT

Background and Summary

The FAA's Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST) manages a federally-sponsored liability risk-sharing regime (commonly referred to as "indemnification") for third party loss (injury or property damage to the uninvolved public) during launch and re-entry of a licensed commercial launch system. The current authorization for indemnification expires December 31, 2013.

In 1988, Congress passed the Commercial Space Launch Act Amendments (P.L. 100-657), which established the current insurance requirements and tiered liability risk-sharing regime for FAA-licensed commercial space launches. The liability and insurance regime was originally modeled on the Price-Anderson Act that governs liability risk-sharing under the nuclear power industry.

The indemnification regime is comprised of a three tiered risk-sharing arrangement wherein both the U.S. government and the private sector would cover third party claims. However, the FAA calculates that the chance of loss exceeding the required insurance and thus resulting in potential United States government liability is lower than 1 in 10 million.

Since passage in 1988, the provision for the liability risk-sharing regime has been extended by Congress in 1999, 2000, 2004, 2009, and 2012. To date no federal payments have been required.

Legislative History

H.R. 3547 was introduced on November 20, 2013, and was sponsored by Rep. Lamar Smith, Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson, Rep. Steven Palazzo, and Rep. Donna Edwards. On December 2, 2013, the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill by a vote of Y-376, N-55.

On December 9, 2013, the bill was received in the Senate. On December 12, 2013, the bill passed the Senate with an amendment. On January 15, 2014, Mr. Rogers (KY) moved that the House agree with an amendment to the Senate amendments. Pursuant to H.Res. 458, the House proceeded with one hour of debate on the Rogers (KY) motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the text of H.R. 3547 with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-32, as modified by section 6 of H. Res. 458. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the text with an amendment by a recorded vote of Y-359, N-67 (Roll No. 21). On January 16, 2014, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment by a vote of Y-72, N-26. On January 17, 2014, the bill was signed by President and became P.L. 113-76.

DECEMBER 5, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2413,
THE WEATHER FORECASTING IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

Recent severe weather events in the United States have underscored the need for timely, accurate, and reliable weather forecasts. Within NOAA, the National Weather Service (NWS), the Office of

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), and the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) play important roles in developing and deploying U.S. weather forecasting capabilities. NOAA is joined in this effort by an ever-evolving private sector weather enterprise. The National Academy of Sciences recently emphasized the importance of this partnership, noting that “[p]rivate sector and other organizations provide sensor data, weather forecasts, and end-user services to a broad set of customers.”

Rapid technological advances in computing and other areas such as remote sensing and advanced radar hold great promise to improve severe weather prediction, but have yet to be fully exploited. In a 2012 report on the NWS, the National Academy of Sciences stated that “[a]s an outgrowth of public and private sector investment in weather, climate, and hydrological research, new observational, data assimilation, prediction, and other technology advancements are exceeding the capacity of the NWS to optimally acquire, integrate, and communicate critical forecast and warning information based on these technological achievements.”

The “Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013” (H.R. 2413) introduced by Environment Subcommittee Vice Chairman Jim Bridenstine will prioritize the mission of NOAA to include the protection of lives and property, and make funds available to improve weather-related research, operations, and computing resources. The bill directs NOAA to undertake quantitative, cost-benefit assessments to determine the best combination of systems for obtaining data for forecasts. It also directs NOAA to prepare a report outlining the options of commercial opportunities for obtaining space-based weather observations.

Legislative History

H.R. 2413 was introduced on June 18, 2013 by Representative Jim Bridenstine and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

The Subcommittee on Environment met to consider H.R. 2413 on July 9, 2013. The Subcommittee considered eight amendments, four were withdrawn and three were agreed to by voice vote. The bill, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote, and was favorably reported to the full Committee.

On December 5, 2013, the full Committee favorably reported H.R. 2413, as amended, by voice vote. On April 1, 2014 the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 2143 by a voice vote. The bill was received in the Senate on April 2, 2014.

DECEMBER 5, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2431, THE NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

Drought has afflicted portions of North America for thousands of years, and continues to impact substantial portions of the United States. As of November 26, 2013, more than 30 percent of the contiguous U.S. is experiencing moderate to exceptional drought conditions. For significant periods in 2012 and 2013, more than half of

the country was in a drought. Consequently, the coordination of resources to effectively manage drought is critical. In a 2013 report by the Congressional Research Service, drought's impact on North America is described:

Drought often results in agricultural losses, which can have local, regional, and national effects. It also can affect other industries and services, including power and energy resource production, navigation, recreation, municipal water supplies, and natural resources such as fisheries, aquatic species, and water quality. How to address these impacts is an often recurring issue for Congress. Addressing drought on an emergency basis is costly to individuals, communities, and businesses. Additionally, millions and sometimes billions of dollars in federal assistance can be expended in response to drought's social consequences. Thus, another recurrent policy issue is how to prepare and mitigate future drought impacts and how to do so efficiently across the many federal agencies with various and sometimes overlapping drought responsibilities.

The NIDIS program is housed within the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The goal of NIDIS is to "improve the nation's capacity to proactively manage drought-related risks, by providing those affected with the best available information and tools to assess the potential impacts of drought, and to better prepare for and mitigate the effects of drought." In support of these goals, NOAA conducted workshops with federal, state, and local agencies, academic researchers, and other stakeholders to solicit input on how to develop a path forward. This culminated in the 2007 NIDIS Implementation Plan, which outlined the governance structure, priorities, and operational requirements needed to meet the Program's objectives.

In support of the overall program goals, the NIDIS Program is engaged in the collection, consolidation, and dissemination of drought-related data and information on an ongoing basis. The Program develops "a suite of usable drought decision support tools focused on critical management indicators, thresholds and triggers, and engages and enables proactive planning by those affected by drought." In this function, NIDIS acts as a data clearinghouse, and works to develop and actively support a collaborative framework between researchers and managers. The Program also conducts knowledge assessments to "determine where major drought-information gaps occur and where research improvements are needed" as well as to "coordinate capabilities among those conducting research and research activities."

The NIDIS Program developed and currently operates the U.S. Drought Portal, a website that features a range of services related to drought, including historical data on past droughts, current data from climate observations, early warnings about emerging and potential droughts, decision support services for managing droughts, and a forum for stakeholders to discuss drought-related issues.

In 1998, Congress passed the National Drought Policy Act, establishing the National Drought Policy Commission to provide recommendations on the creation of a federal policy designed to prepare for, and respond to, serious drought emergencies. A series of reports ultimately led to H.R. 5136, the National Integrated Drought Information System Act of 2006, introduced by Congress-

men Ralph Hall and Mark Udall in April of 2006. On December 20, 2006, President George W. Bush signed the bill into law (Public Law 109–460). The bill authorized appropriations for the program from fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2012.

Legislative History

H.R. 2431 was introduced on June 19, 2013, by Representative Ralph Hall and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. On December 5, 2013, the Committee favorably reported H.R. 2431, as amended, by voice vote. On February 10, 2014, the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, by a vote of Y–365, N–21 (2/3 required) (Roll Call No. 55). The bill was received in the Senate on February 11, 2014. On February 25, 2014, the bill passed the Senate without amendment by Unanimous Consent. On March 6, 2014, the bill was signed by the President and became P.L. 113–86.

DECEMBER 5, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2981, THE TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH ACCELERATING NATIONAL SECURITY AND FUTURE ECONOMIC RESILIENCY ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

In fiscal year 2012, the federal government funded more than \$131 billion in research and development (R&D) activities. Colleges and universities conduct the majority of basic research in the United States, and cumulatively receive more than half of their total research funding from federal agencies. Because of the large amount of funding expended by the federal government on basic research by nonprofit institutions like universities, research institutes, and national laboratories, efforts to improve the transfer of federally-funded research are of interest to both the federal government and stakeholders across the nation.

HR 2981, the Technology and Research Accelerating National Security and Future Economic Resiliency Act of 2013, or the TRANSFER Act of 2013, establishes a grant program at federal agencies that participate in the Small Business Technology Transfer program to support innovative approaches to technology transfer at institutions of higher education, nonprofit research institutions and federal laboratories to accelerate the commercialization of federally funded research and technology by small business concerns, including new businesses.

Legislative History

H.R. 2981 was introduced by Representative Collins on August 2, 2013, and was referred to the Committee on Small Business and, in addition, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Original sponsors of the bill include Rep. Smith, Rep. Johnson, Rep. Bucshon, Rep. Lipinski, and Rep. Kilmer. On December 5, 2013, the Committee reported favorably H.R. 2981, as amended, by voice vote.

DECEMBER 11, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 3625,
TO PROVIDE FOR TERMINATION LIABILITY COSTS FOR
CERTAIN NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Background and Summary

In 2010 the President proposed the cancellation of the Constellation Program after NASA Administrator Charles Bolden informed Congress that work on the Constellation Program must slow to ensure NASA would not run afoul of the Anti-Deficiency Act due to an inaccurate accounting of potential termination liability.

Potential termination liability refers to an estimate of possible costs that a contractor would incur if it stopped work on a contract prior to completing performance in the event that the Government terminated the contract for convenience. The Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) permit government agencies to manage potential termination liability on incrementally-funded, multiple year, cost-reimbursable contracts in at least two ways: the agency may require a contractor to track and account for their own potential termination liability costs under the limitations of funds clause; or, the agency may use a special termination costs clause which allows the contractor to ignore possible termination liability when calculating its contract funding request.

Under the special termination costs clause, “NASA informs the contractor that it need not include potential termination liability in its contract funding request calculations under the limitation of funds clause, and that NASA will still pay the contractor for allowable termination costs in addition to incurred costs in the event of a contract termination, usually up to an agreed-upon ceiling amount.” On most NASA contracts, the vendor is ultimately responsible for tracking their termination liability to ensure there are enough funds provided on a contract to cover any potential loss as a result of cancellation for convenience. However, it is not unheard of for NASA to use a special termination costs clause, and it used them on three contracts during the Constellation Program. In the past, NASA contractors have reported, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has cited, inconsistent practices with regard to tracking and funding termination liability properly.

Following the cancellation of the Constellation Program, GAO reviewed NASA’s management of potential termination liability and found, “The Agency has not issued detailed instructions or provided guidance to direct contracting officers and others on how to monitor or track termination liability and to supplement the reliance on the relevant FAR provisions. As a result, resource analysts and financial managers inconsistently monitor and fund potential termination liability across the projects we reviewed,” and that “In some cases, NASA contractors said they did not view insufficient potential termination liability funding as a risk because NASA’s past practice on contract terminations was to provide additional funding to the contract to cover the agreed upon termination settlement costs and they assumed this would be the continuing NASA practice.”

As of the beginning of calendar year 2013, contractors for the Space Launch System and Orion crew capsule carried approximately \$462 million in potential termination liability costs as a re-

sult of NASA's inconsistent use of the limitation of funds clause and management of termination liability. This bill will provide contractors consistency and allow them to apply reserved funds to contract work.

Legislative History

H.R. 3625 was introduced on December 2, 2013, by Representative Mo Brooks. The bill was noticed for a markup on December 5, 2013; however, the Committee recessed prior to consideration of H.R. 3625. The Committee reconvened to consider the bill on December 11, 2013. On December 11, 2013, the Committee reported favorably H.R. 3625, as amended, by voice vote.

FEBRUARY 28, 2014—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 1786, THE NATIONAL WINDSTORM IMPACT REDUCTION ACT REAUTHORIZATION OF 2013

Background and Summary

Wind hazards—which include tornados, hurricanes, and derechos—are threats to all fifty states and cause injuries, deaths, economic disruptions, and property damage. Millions of Americans live in areas vulnerable to storms with damaging winds. The tornadic events of 2011 and 2013 show the devastating results of windstorms. The National Weather Service reported 553 fatalities attributed to tornadoes alone in 2011, compared to 109 American deaths in the 10 year average. As populations continue to grow in areas prone to hurricanes, tornadoes, and windstorms, vulnerability to severe weather will only increase. In 2005, the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) stated that America's primary focus on disaster response is “an impractical and inefficient strategy for dealing with these ongoing threats. Instead, communities must break the cycle of destruction and recovery by enhancing their disaster resilience.”

The NWIRP was originally established in 2004 by the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–360), authored by Rep. Randy Neugebauer. The program authorized the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF) to support activities that improve the understanding of windstorms and their impacts.

H.R. 1786 strengthens NWIRP by transferring its leadership from OSTP to NIST, assigning responsibilities to the agencies that make up the program, and requiring NIST, NSF, NOAA and FEMA report on planned NWIRP activities in Congressional budget requests.

The bill requires the Interagency Coordinating Committee to develop a strategic plan that outlines the prioritized goals of the Program, research objectives to attain those goals, and how research results will be transferred into outcomes—such as improved building codes and other mitigation measures.

H.R. 1786 creates a NWIRP advisory committee to convene non-federal stakeholders to provide recommendations and assessments

on trends in the sciences related to wind and the practices of wind-storm impact mitigation.

Legislative History

Rep. Neugebauer introduced H.R. 1786 on April 26, 2013. The Subcommittee on Research and Technology met to consider H.R. 1786 on June 28, 2013. The Subcommittee agreed to the amendments offered by Rep. Esty. An amendment by Rep. Wilson failed on voice vote. An amendment by Rep. Peters was offered and withdrawn. H.R. 1786 was ordered it favorably reported to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote.

The full Committee passed H.R. 1786, as amended, and ordered it to be reported, by voice vote, on February 28, 2014. The Committee agreed to two amendments by voice vote—one offered by Rep. Neugebauer and Rep. Wilson and another offered by Rep. Grayson. On July 14, 2014, the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1786, as amended, by voice vote. The bill was received in the Senate on July 15, 2014.

APRIL 29, 2014—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 4412, THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

This bipartisan bill, which was reported out of Committee by voice vote, authorizes programs and projects at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for FY 2014. Authorized NASA funding is consistent with the funding appropriated for NASA in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113–76)—\$17,646,500,000.

Human Spaceflight: Building on previous Authorizations in 2005, 2008, and 2010, this bill reaffirms Congress’ commitment to space exploration. This legislation makes clear that a human mission to Mars is the goal for NASA’s human spaceflight program and requires the development of a roadmap to achieve that goal on a “go-as-you-can-afford-to-pay” basis. In the near-term, the primary tasks for NASA human spaceflight include:

- Realizing the research potential of the International Space Station (ISS) with an Office of Science & Technology Policy-led strategic plan for all science agencies to conduct research on the Station. NASA will study the feasibility of continuing its operational lifespan beyond 2020.
- Continued commitment to develop the Space Launch System and Orion Crew Vehicle and reiteration of Congressional direction that Orion serve as a backup system to support the Space Station if necessary.
- Assisting in building at least one Commercial Crew system (with NASA funds) to carry American astronauts on American rockets safely, reliably, and affordably to and from the ISS so that we are no longer reliant on Russia for crew access.

Science Programs: Relying on the National Academy of Science Decadal Surveys, this bill emphasizes the importance of maintaining a steady cadence of science missions, including a Europa mission with a goal of launching by 2021. It directs NASA and the Na-

tional Academy of Sciences (NAS) to provide Congress with a report assessing the long-term goals of NASA's Mars Exploration Program, which includes the Mars 2020 rover. To reflect the increase in the number of newly discovered planets outside our solar system, the legislation also directs NASA and the NAS to provide an exoplanet exploration strategy. This bill stresses the importance of completing and expanding the Congressionally mandated near-Earth object survey to detect, track, catalogue, and characterize near-Earth objects 140 meters in diameter or larger. When additional Earth science responsibilities are transferred from other agencies to NASA, the legislation seeks to ensure that NASA will be reimbursed for the cost of new responsibilities. The bill also:

- Maintains launch date goal of the James Webb Space Telescope by 2018.
- Continues survey for potentially-hazardous Earth-crossing objects.
- Continues exciting search for planets around other stars and life on other worlds.
- Prohibits use of FY14 funds to shut down the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy.

Aeronautics: Authorizes a robust aeronautics research program.

Infrastructure: Directs NASA to develop a plan for the facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet future requirements including those set forth in the human exploration roadmap.

Education: Requires that NASA educational and outreach activities continue within the mission directorates.

Oversight: The bill provides greater public accountability and transparency on Space Act Agreements, and requires NASA to enforce more cost estimating discipline for its programs.

Liquid Rocket Engines: Requires the Administrator to consult with other agencies to ensure that any new liquid rocket engine developed in the United States for national security space launch objectives can contribute, to the extent practicable, to NASA's space programs and missions.

Legislative History

The Subcommittee on Space met to consider H.R. 4412 on April 9, 2014. The Subcommittee considered an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Representatives Palazzo and Edwards, which was approved by voice vote. H.R. 4412, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote and was ordered favorably reported to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology on April 9, 2014.

On April 29, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met in open markup session. The Committee considered and approved by voice vote a manager's amendment offered by Ms. Edwards and Mr. Palazzo. The bill, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote and favorably reported to the House.

On June 9, 2014, the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4412 by a vote of Y-401, N-2. On June 10, 2014, the Senate received H.R. 4412. On June 17, 2014, the House requested return of the papers pursuant to H. Res. 627. The Senate returned the papers to the House by unanimous consent on June 19, 2014. On June 20, 2014, the House agreed by unanimous consent to author-

ize the Clerk to engross the bill, H.R. 4412, in the form placed at the desk. On June 23, 2014, the bill was received in the Senate.

MAY 28, 2014—MARKUP HELD ON S. 1254,
THE HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM AND HYPOXIA RESEARCH
AND CONTROL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

A harmful algal bloom (HAB) is a bloom, or rapid overproduction of algal cells, that produces toxins, which are detrimental to plants and animals. These outbreaks are commonly referred to as “red” or “brown” tides. Blooms can kill fish and other aquatic life by decreasing sunlight available to the water and by depleting the available oxygen in the water, causing hypoxia. The produced toxins accumulate in shellfish, fish, or through the accumulation of biomass that affect other organisms and alter food webs. In recent years, many of the Nation’s coastlines, near shore marine waters, and freshwaters have experienced an increase in the number, frequency, duration, and type of HABs.

In 1998, Congress passed the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act (HABHRCA, Public Law 105-83), which established an Interagency Task Force to develop a national HABs assessment and authorized funding for existing and new research programs on HABs. These programs involve federal, state, and academic partners and support interdisciplinary extramural research studies to address the issues of HABs in an ecosystem context.

In 2004, HABHRCA was reauthorized in Public Law 108-456. The reauthorized Act required assessments of HABs in different coastal regions and in the Great Lakes and included plans to expand research to address the impacts of HABs. The law also authorized research, education, and monitoring activities related to the prevention, reduction, and control of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia. The 2004 HABHRCA authorized funds to conduct research and reduce HABs and hypoxia in U.S. marine waters, estuaries, and the Great Lakes. In its role as a task force participant, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has signed memorandums of understanding to fund competitive research in these areas.

The reauthorization expired in 2008; however, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161) provided an authorization of appropriations through FY2010.

The Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2014 streamlines and coordinates existing HAB/Hypoxia activities at NOAA and at other federal agencies by prioritizing (1) an action strategy to help communities understand, predict, control and mitigate freshwater and marine HAB and hypoxia events and (2) event response and infrastructure programs.

The bill provides for development of Comprehensive Research and Action Plans to identify regional, state, and local needs in prioritizing research and developing products and tools to aid decision making. S. 1254 promotes the transition of research products into implementable actions for regional, State, and local governments to predict, prevent, monitor, and mitigate HAB and hypoxia events and to minimize any resulting economic, ecologic, and human health impacts in their communities. The legislation also

provides for research and monitoring of freshwater HABs, including in the Great Lakes.

Legislative History

S. 1254 was reported, without amendment, out of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on July 30, 2013. The bill passed the Senate, with amendment, by Unanimous Consent on February 12, 2014.

On May 21, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met in open markup session and adopted S.1254, as amended, by voice vote. The Committee ordered S. 1254, as amended, favorably reported to the House.

The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass S. 1254 on June 6, 2014, as amended, by voice vote. The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate bill by Unanimous Consent on June 17, 2014. The bill became P.L. 113–124 on June 30, 2014.

MAY 28, 2014—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 4186, THE FRONTIERS IN INNOVATION, RESEARCH, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

Federal policies that focus on scientific and technological advancement have been a recurring subject of congressional attention since the founding of the United States. Among the major post-World War II legislation in this area are the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (P.L. 81–507) and the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (P.L. 96–480).

The Frontiers in Innovative Research, Science, and Technology Act of 2014 (FIRST Act) reauthorizes the National Science Foundation, the coordination of federal STEM education programs, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. In addition, the FIRST Act addresses technology transfer and information technology research and development.

In 2007, Congress passed the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science (COMPETES) Act (P.L. 110–69). Congress passed, and the President later signed, a three-year reauthorization of the America COMPETES Act in December 2010; this authorization expired at the end of 2013.

H.R. 4186 authorizes NSF funding by directorate within the Research and Related Activities account and prioritizes basic research areas to boost future innovation and economic growth, including mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, computer science, and engineering. The bill encourages cybersecurity R&D and workforce development and trains future scientific and technical leaders via graduate fellowships. H.R. 4186 also encourages NSF to fund activities related to the BRAIN initiative. Further, the legislation creates a STEM education advisory panel to assure stakeholder input in priority-setting; improves technology transfer and commercialization of federally funded R&D; and encourages NSF and other federal science agencies to use innovative funding models for advances in research and development, such as prizes and crowd-

sourcing, in addition to traditional federal grant funding mechanism.

This legislation requires NSF to be transparent and accountable about its grant funding decisions. It requires research data created using federal research funds and used in published peer-reviewed papers to be made available to the public. The bill also requires NSF funded researchers to certify that subsequent published articles are based on an accurate representation of research results, and establishes a process for investigation and adjudication when knowing misrepresentation is suspected. H.R. 4186 ensures public access to the scientific research results from federal funding, while at the same time preserving the access to and need for high quality publications using a flexible, transparent and data-driven process.

Legislative History

On March 13, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology met in open markup session and adopted H.R. 4186, as amended, by voice vote. The Subcommittee approved nine of the fourteen amendments considered. The Subcommittee ordered H.R. 4186 forwarded to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met in open markup session on May 21, 2014, and continued the markup on May 28, 2014. The Committee considered 24 amendments and adopted 7 to an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. The Committee passed the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 4186, as amended, by a recorded vote of Y-20, N-16.

JUNE 24, 2014—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 4012, SECRET SCIENCE REFORM ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

H.R. 4012, the Secret Science Reform Act of 2014, amends the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 to prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from proposing, finalizing, or disseminating a covered action unless all scientific and technical information relied on to support such action is specifically identified and publicly available in a manner sufficient for independent analysis and substantial reproduction of research results. The bill includes as a covered action a risk, exposure, or hazard assessment, criteria document, standard, limitation, regulation, regulatory impact analysis, or guidance.

Legislative History

On February 6, 2014, H.R. 4012 was introduced by Rep. Schweikert and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. On June 24, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met in open markup session and passed H.R. 4012, by a vote of Y-17, N-13.

On November 19, 2014, the House considered H.R. 4012 under a rule, H. Res. 756. Pursuant to H. Res. 756, the House considered H.R. 4012 and two amendments in the Committee on the Whole. An amendment offered by Rep. Gosar was agreed to by voice vote. An amendment offered by Rep. Kennedy was defeated by a vote of

Y-194, N-230. The House rose from the Committee of the Whole and adopted the amendment in the Nature of a Substitute agreed to by the Committee of the Whole House. The House considered a motion to recommit with instructions offered by Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson, which failed on a vote of Y-186, N-230.

H.R. 4012 passed the House, as amended, by a record vote of Y-237, N-190. The bill was received in the Senate on November 11, 2014.

JULY 14, 2014—H.R. 5029,
INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
COOPERATION ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

Science and technology (S&T) research addresses key challenges facing our nation, including energy production, public health, national security, and economic development. By collaborating with international partners on scientific issues, we strengthen the U.S. scientific enterprise and additionally promote the free exchange of ideas in other nations. While many federal agencies are engaged with international partners on S&T projects, there is a need to coordinate these projects across the federal government and to identify opportunities for additional beneficial collaborations. Such coordination would strengthen the U.S. S&T enterprise, improve economic and national security, and support U.S. foreign policy goals.

Interagency coordination ensures that tax dollars are being used efficiently and that U.S. priorities are being consistently addressed when working with our international partners on S&T issues; furthermore such coordination would improve U.S. engagement in S&T cooperation with our global partners so that the U.S. maintains its leadership in S&T research and discovery.

H.R. 5029 directs the Director of OSTP to establish a body under the National Science and Technology Council to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation that can strengthen the U.S. science and technology enterprise, improve economic and national security, and support U.S. foreign policy goals. This body shall be co-chaired by senior level officials from the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Department of State. This Act requires the Director of OSTP to submit an annual report to Congress.

Legislative History

H.R. 5029 was introduced by Rep. Dan Lipinski on July 8, 2014. On July 14, 2014, H.R. 5029 passed the House by a recorded vote of Y-346, N-41.

JULY 14, 2014—H.R. 5031,
STEM EDUCATION ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

America lags behind many other nations when it comes to STEM education. American students rank 21st in science and 26th in math among the top 34 developed countries of the world. We need to support efforts to encourage student participation in science,

technology, engineering and mathematics, as well as fields that build on these subjects, such as computer science. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that by the year 2020, the U.S. computing and information technology industry will account for 4.2 million jobs, placing these fields among the fastest growing occupations.

H.R. 5031, the STEM Education Act of 2014, directs NSF to continue to award competitive merit-reviewed grants to support informal STEM education. Informal education is work that takes place outside of the classroom to engage students in STEM subjects and fields.

The legislation defines STEM education to include computer science as a subject that builds on the traditional STEM subjects for activities at NSF, the Department of Energy, NASA, NOAA, NIST and EPA.

H.R. 5031 amends the NSF Noyce Master Teaching Fellowship program to allow teachers in pursuit of Master's degrees to participate in the program. Computer science is also added to current definitions in the Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program.

Legislative History

Rep. Lamar Smith introduced H.R. 5031 on July 8, 2014. The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill by voice vote on July 14, 2014.

JULY 14, 2014—H.R. 5056, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EFFICIENCY ACT

Background and Summary

In 2012, the National Research Council produced a report, in response to a bipartisan bicameral request, highlighting ten recommendations for the future of U.S. research universities. One of the recommendations from that report was to “reduce or eliminate regulations that increase administrative costs, impede research productivity, and deflect creative energy without substantially improving the research environment.”

The recently released Federal Demonstration Partnership 2012 Faculty Workload Survey found that principal investigators (PIs) of federally sponsored research projects spend, on average, 42 percent of their time on associated administrative tasks. According to the survey, the most common administrative tasks were those “related to federal project finances, personnel, and effort reporting.”

The National Science Board Task Force on Administrative Burdens publically released a report highlighting a growing complaint that there has been an increasing administrative workload placed on federally funded researchers at U.S. institutions, which they say is interfering with the conduct of science.

H.R. 5056 requires the Director of OSTP to establish a working group under the National Science and Technology Council to review federal regulations affecting research and research universities. The working group is tasked with making recommendations on how to harmonize, streamline, and eliminate duplicative federal regulations and reporting requirements, as well as recommendations on how to minimize the regulatory burden on institutions of higher education performing federally funded research. The work-

ing group is instructed to take into account input and recommendations from non-federal stakeholders.

The Director of OSTP must report to Congress on what steps have been taken to carry out the recommendations of the working group.

Legislative History

Rep. Larry Bucshon introduced the bill on July 10, 2014. The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill by voice vote on July 14, 2014.

JULY 22, 2014—H.R. 1022, THE SECURING ENERGY CRITICAL ELEMENTS AND AMERICAN JOBS ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

Energy Critical Elements (ECEs) are used in the energy, communications, and weapons systems industries, among others, and are found in technologies such as computers, fiber optic cables, airplane engines and turbines, and electric vehicles. The current market for ECEs lacks stability, particularly within the subcategory of Rare Earths. China, which produces a majority of the global ECEs supply, has recently contributed via market manipulation to market instability, price swings, and supply uncertainty. This instability threatens the United States' capacity to acquire the ECEs upon which our energy sector and military technologies depend. The development of a domestic supply chain for ECEs is a critical part of continuing technological innovation and security in the United States.

This legislation authorizes an ECEs program within DOE to (1) support new or significantly improved processes and technologies for the extraction, use, and recycling of energy critical elements; (2) encourage multidisciplinary collaborations; and (3) submit an implementation plan to Congress within 180 days and every two years thereafter.

H.R. 1022 authorizes the Secretary of Energy to maintain a Critical Materials Energy Innovation Hub and a Critical Materials Information Center ("Center") to catalogue, disseminate, and archive information on energy critical elements.

The bill directs the President, through the National Science and Technology Council, to (1) coordinate federal agencies to ensure an adequate and stable supply of energy critical elements; (2) identify energy critical elements and establish early warning systems for supply problems; (3) establish a mechanism for the coordination and evaluation of federal programs with energy critical element needs; (4) encourage private enterprise to strengthen our energy critical elements supply chain; (5) promote recycling of critical energy elements; (6) analyze and propose recommendations regarding the need for persons skilled in working with energy critical elements; and (7) report to Congress on the activities required under this section.

H.R. 1022 amends the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 to (1) instruct the Director of the OSTP to coordinate federal materials research and develop-

ment through the National Science and Technology Council and (2) update the reporting and assessment duties of the relevant federal agencies.

Legislative History

H.R. 1022 was introduced by Rep. Eric Swalwell on March 6, 2013 and referred solely to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

The House considered H.R. 1022 under a suspension of the rules on July 22, 2014. The bill failed by a recorded vote (2/3 required) of Y-260, N-143.

JULY 22, 2014—H.R. 5035, NIST REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is one of the nation's oldest physical science laboratories, founded in 1901. NIST's mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life. By working closely alongside industry, NIST has become recognized as a provider of high-quality information utilized by the private sector. NIST measurements support the smallest of technologies-nanoscale devices so tiny that tens of thousands can fit on the end of a single human hair-to the largest and most complex of human-made creations, from earthquake-resistant skyscrapers to wide-body jetliners to global communication networks.

H.R. 5035 updates the structure of the Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology and permits the Committee to consult with the National Research Council in making policy recommendations. The legislation codifies education and outreach efforts critical to NIST's mission.

The bill requires NIST's three year planning document to describe how the Director is addressing recommendations from the Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology. The bill also requires NIST to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to perform a comprehensive review of the NIST laboratory programs and requires NIST to contract with the National Research Council to perform reviews of each laboratory every three years.

H.R. 5035 updates existing law related to the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership program (MEP) to include new oversight mechanisms including the recompetition of MEP Centers and holds the cost share requirements at 50 percent.

The bill eliminates specified obsolete reports and strikes a reference to the National Security Agency from the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act.

Legislative History

Rep. Larry Bucshon introduced the bill on July 9, 2014. The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill by voice vote on July 22, 2014.

JULY 22, 2014—H.R. 5120,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY LABORATORY
MODERNIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

The Department of Energy's (DOE's) national laboratory complex supports basic and applied research across the United States. These state-of-the art facilities have led to scientific discoveries, but currently the process to move early-stage research from the laboratories towards commercialization is lagging. This legislation provides the laboratories increased flexibility to partner with the private sector.

H.R. 5120 requires the Secretary to assess the effectiveness of DOE's Technology Transfer Coordinator position and make recommended departmental policy changes accordingly.

The legislation requires the Secretary to continue for two years a pilot program to institute agreements between national laboratories and third-party entities. These agreements, known as ACT agreements, provide national laboratories with increased authority to negotiate contract terms, including intellectual property rights, indemnification, payment structures, performance guarantees, and multiparty collaborations. The Secretary is also required to report on the effectiveness of this pilot program and to provide transparency regarding the potential use of funds derived from federal contracts.

The bill delegates signature authority to the national laboratories for certain agreements with third-party entities valued at less than \$1,000,000.

H.R. 5120 delegates to national laboratories authority to use technology transfer funds to carry out early-stage and pre-commercial technology demonstration activities to attract private sector investment for research and technology arising out of the national laboratories.

Legislative History

Rep. Randy Hultgren (R-IL) introduced the bill on July 16, 2014, along with Reps. Derek Kilmer (D-WA), Lamar Smith (R-TX), Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX), Cynthia Lummis (R-WY), Eric Swalwell (D-CA), Alan Nunnelee (R-MS), and Chaka Fattah (D-PA).

The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill by voice vote on July 22, 2014.

JULY 25, 2014—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2996,
THE REVITALIZE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING
AND INNOVATION ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

Manufacturing has been a significant part of American productivity since the industrial revolution. Manufacturing's share of gross domestic product is approximately 11 percent, and manufacturing output has risen by 13 percent in the last several years. However, employment in the manufacturing sector as a share of

the economy is significantly lower than in the post-World War II era. Despite some modest increases recently, American manufacturing has seen large employment declines since 2000. Some reports have cited declines in manufacturing employment as an indicator of a decrease in U.S. economic competitiveness, while others suggest that declines are primarily attributed to increases in productivity.

H.R. 2996, the Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act of 2014, amends the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act to direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish within the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) a Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program to (1) improve the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing and increase production of goods manufactured predominately within the United States; (2) stimulate U.S. leadership in advanced manufacturing research, innovation, and technology; (3) accelerate the development of an advanced manufacturing workforce; and (4) create and preserve jobs.

Legislative History

On August 2, 2013, Rep. Tom Reed (NY) and Rep. Joe Kennedy (MA) introduced H.R. 2996, the Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act of 2013.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met to consider H.R. 2996 on Friday, July 25, 2014. The Committee considered and approved by voice vote an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Smith and Mr. Kennedy to H.R. 2996. The Committee also considered six amendments to the amendment in the nature of a substitute. The amendments were considered en bloc and passed by voice vote. The bill, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote, and was favorably reported to the House.

The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2996, by voice vote, on September 15, 2014. The bill was received in the Senate on September 16, 2014. The text of H.R. 2996 was included in H.R. 83, the “Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015,” which passed the House on December 11, 2014, and the Senate on December 16, 2014.

SEPTEMBER 8, 2014—H.R. 5309, TSUNAMI WARNING, EDUCATION, AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

H.R. 5309, the Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014, reauthorizes the Tsunami Warning and Education Act, which was enacted in 2006 during the 109th Congress. This legislation authorizes tsunami funding to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to carry out research, warnings, forecasts, and outreach responsibilities.

H.R. 5309 updates the Tsunami Forecasting and Warning Program operated by NOAA, through the National Weather Service. The bill modernizes and enhances the already existing United States Tsunami Warning System by increasing accuracy of forecasts, maintaining full coverage of tsunami detection assets, and reducing false alarms. H.R. 5309 improves and develops standards

and guidelines for mapping, modeling, and assessment efforts that improve tsunami detection, forecasting, warnings, notification, mitigation, resiliency, response, outreach, and recovery.

This legislation supports the improvement of community-based tsunami hazard mitigation programs at NOAA by instructing the Administrator to promote technical training and public education programs; to coordinate with state and local emergency managers to improve tsunami outreach activities and foster the development of resilient communities; and to convene a coordinating committee to assist in carrying out the tsunami hazard mitigation program.

In addition, H.R. 5309 directs the Administrator to designate an already existing working group within the NOAA Science Advisory Board as a Tsunami Science and Technology Advisory Panel, which will advise the Administrator on tsunami science, technology, and preparedness.

The bill authorizes \$27 million for fiscal years 2015 through 2017.

Legislative History

H.R. 5309 was introduced by Rep. Suzanne Bonamici on July 31, 2014. Original cosponsors of the bill include Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson, Rep. Lamar Smith, Rep. Kurt Schrader, and Rep. Peter Defazio.

The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill by voice vote on September 8, 2014. The bill was received in the Senate on September 9, 2014 and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SEPTEMBER 8, 2014—H.R. 2495, AMERICAN SUPER COMPUTING LEADERSHIP ACT

Background and Summary

High performance computing keeps the United States competitive in the global market for scientific research and development. High performance computing is of vital importance for the nuclear stockpile stewardship responsibility within the Department of Energy. The next generation of high performance computing, also known as exascale computing systems, will require new developments in hardware and software. H.R. 2495 requires the Secretary of Energy to conduct a research program to develop exascale computing systems, including a strategy and program management plan. The program will support research on potential technologies to reduce power requirements for the next generation of high performance computing.

Legislative History

H.R. 2495 was introduced by Rep. Randy Hultgren on June 25, 2013. On September 9, 2014, the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, by voice vote. The bill was received in the Senate on September 9, 2014.

FULL COMMITTEE OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

H.R. 933 (P.L. 113–6), CONSOLIDATED AND FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Background and Summary

H.R. 933 appropriated funds for the remainder of FY 2013 to the for continuing operations, projects, or activities which were conducted in 2012 and for which appropriations, funds or other authority were made available in the FY 2012 appropriations acts for the various departments and agencies of the federal government. The law appropriated resources to programs within the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's jurisdiction, including the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Transportation, (DOT), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Key programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology funded by H.R. 933 include, for example, at the DOE: Office of Science, APRA-E, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Nuclear Energy, Fossil Energy, and Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. In addition to funding for DOE research and technology programs, the legislation also funded research activities at EPA and NOAA and provided funding for the activities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate.

Legislative History

On March 4, 2013, Rep. Harold Rogers (R-KY), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, introduced H.R. 933, which was referred to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Budget. On March 6, 2013, H.R. 933 was considered by the House and passed by: Y–267, N–151 (Roll Call No. 62). H.R. 933 was received in the Senate on March 7, 2013. It was considered by the Senate and, passed with an amendment, Y– 73, N–26 (Record Vote No. 44). On March 21, 2013, the House agreed to the Senate amendment by a vote of Y–318, N–109 (Roll Call No. 89). It was signed into law by the President on March 26, 2013 and became Public Law No. 113–6.

H.R. 938, THE UNITED STATES—ISRAEL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2014

Background and Summary

H.R. 938 reaffirms the U.S. commitment to enhancing security cooperation with Israel. The legislation expands an existing grant program to promote research and development for conventional and unconventional natural gas, water desalination, wastewater treatment and reclamation, and other water treatment technologies.

Legislative History

H.R. 938 was introduced by Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen on March 4, 2013, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Judiciary, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. On February 28, 2014, Chairman Smith of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Chairman Royce of the Committee on Foreign Affairs exchanged correspondence. Chairman Royce acknowledged the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the bill, H.R. 938, and Chairman Smith agreed to waive a referral of the bill. The exchange was included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. On March 4, 2014, H.R. 938 passed the House by a vote of Y-410, N-1. It included provisions from H.R. 3677, which amends the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to improve US-Israel energy cooperation.

Provisions of H.R. 938 were incorporated into S. 2673, which passed the Senate, as amended, by Unanimous Consent on September 18, 2014, and passed the House by voice vote on December 3, 2014. S. 2673 was presented to the President on December 10, 2014.

H. CON. RES. 25, “ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014 AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2015 THROUGH 2023.”

Background and Summary of Legislation

H. Con. Res. 25 establishes the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023. The bill would set spending limits for FY2015–FY2023. The resolution also provides funding for general Science, Space, and Technology activities as well as energy and environment activities for each fiscal year. The resolution also makes findings addressing areas of duplication identified by the General Accountability Office (GAO), including duplication in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics” (“STEM”) education. The GAO identified programs in 13 different federal agencies at a cost of \$3 billion annually.

In the report accompanying the resolution by the Committee on Budget, the Committee outlined the allocation of funding identifying the largest component of this funding—about half of total spending—for space-flight, research, and supporting activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The funding also provides for general science activities, including the budgets for the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy’s Office of Science.

The resolution calls for \$27.7 billion in budget authority and \$27.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2014. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2014 totals \$27.6 billion in budget authority and \$27.7 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in 2014 is \$100 million in budget authority and \$105 million in outlays.

The resolution also identifies ten-year totals for budget authority and outlays are \$307.7 billion and \$303.5 billion, respectively. It is designed to reduce excess and unnecessary spending, while sup-

porting core government responsibilities. The resolution preserves basic research, providing stable funding for NSF to conduct its authorized activities in science, space and technology basic research, development, and STEM education. The budget provides continued support for NASA and recognizes the vital strategic importance of the United States' remaining the pre-eminent space-faring nation.

This budget aligns funding in accordance with the NASA authorization and its specified spending limits to support robust space capability, to allow for exploration beyond low Earth orbit, and to support our scientific as well as educational base.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology is expected to identify policies to align with the spending levels in the resolution and develop proposals that can help meet the budget's fiscal guidelines. Specifically the resolution supports preserving the Office of Science's original role as a venue for groundbreaking scientific discoveries and a driver of innovation and economic growth, while responsibly paring back applied and commercial research and development.

The committee also recommended reductions in management and administrative expenses for the Department of Homeland Security's Directorate of Science and Technology, while shifting funding resources to frontline missions and capabilities.

Legislative History

On March 15, 2013, the House Committee on the Budget reported an original measure, H. Con. Res. 25 in H. Rept. 113-17. On March 19, 2013, the House considered the resolution under the provisions of rule H. Res. 122. On March 21, 2013, the House agreed to the resolution Y-221, N-207 (Roll Call No. 88). On March 22, 2013, the bill was received in the Senate. On October 16, 2013, the resolution was agreed to in the Senate with an amendment by Unanimous Consent. The Senate insisted on its amendment and requested a conference.

H.R. 527, THE RESPONSIBLE HELIUM ADMINISTRATION AND STEWARDSHIP

Background and Summary of Legislation

The purpose of H.R. 527 is to amend the Helium Act to complete the privatization of the Federal Helium Reserve in a competitive market fashion that ensures stability in the helium markets while protecting the interests of American taxpayers. The bill is intended to address the impending closure of the Federal Helium program in 2013 by allowing the Federal Reserve to continue supplying helium while also reforming our nation's helium policy.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a specific interest in Sections 3, 4, and 5 of H.R. 527. Section 3 of H.R. 527 amends the "Helium Act" to allow the Secretary of Interior to sell and auction off crude helium to federal agencies and holders of federal research grants for federal, medical, scientific and commercial uses. Because the Committee has jurisdiction over civilian federal "Scientific research, development, and demonstration and projects therefor" [House Rule X 1(p) (14)], this section would fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee. Holders of all federal research grants

and the scientific research that they seek helium for will be affected by any modifications to the current system for obtaining helium.

Section 4 and Section 5 of the legislation include provisions outside the scope of the Helium Act. Section 4 includes transparency requirements to facilitate market and supply chain information. Section 5 (a) of HR 527 would require the Secretary to perform national and global helium assessments. Section 5(a) further requires the Secretary, in consultation with the Department of Energy to perform an inventory and forecast of domestic demand for helium for scientific and medical research, commercial, manufacturing, space technologies, cryogenics, and defense.

Section 5(b) requires the Secretary of Interior to “cooperate” with the Secretary of Energy on any assessment (which presumably includes the assessment required by Section 5(a)) or research related to He-3 extraction and refining from crude helium. Since the term “cooperation” implies a back and forth commitment from both parties, this provision requires the Secretary of Energy to actively participate with the Department of the Interior in research and assessments relating to the extraction and refinement of Helium-3.

Legislative History

H.R. 527 was introduced on February 6, 2013, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. On March 20, 2013, H.R. 527 was ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Voice Vote. In correspondence between Chairman Hastings of the Committee on Natural Resources and Chairman Smith of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Chairman Hastings acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Committee over H.R. 527 and Chairman Smith agreed to waive referral of the bill.

On April 25, 2013, the House considered H.R. 527 under the provisions of rule H. Res. 178. On April 26, 2013, the House passed H.R. 527 by a vote of Y-394, N-1 (Roll Call No. 128). On May 6, 2013, H.R. 527 was received in the Senate. On September 19, 2013, the bill passed the Senate with an amendment by a vote of Y-97, N-2 (Record Vote No.: 203). On September 25, 2013, the House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment pursuant to H. Res. 354. On September 26, 2013, the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment by Unanimous Consent. On October 2, 2013, H.R. 527 was signed by the President and became P.L. 113-40.

H.R.1163, THE FEDERAL INFORMATION SECURITY AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary of Legislation

The Federal Information Security Amendments Act of 2013 (H.R. 1163) enhances the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002 by improving the framework for securing federal information technology systems. H.R. 1163 updates and amends the activities required to secure federal information systems. It establishes a mechanism for improved oversight of federal agency information security programs and systems through a focus on automated and continuous monitoring of agency information systems,

when possible, and through conducting regular threat assessments. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 1163 due to the involvement of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in developing and proposing both standards and guidelines for federal government agencies to follow to ensure that the networks and information maintained by the federal government agencies were secure. The language of H.R. 1163 seeks to amend the law in a number of different ways, all of which affect the role of NIST in the promulgation of standards and guidelines for information security within federal agencies.

Legislative History

On March 14, 2013, Representative Issa introduced H.R. 1163. On March 20, 2013, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered H.R. 1163 to be reported, as amended. On April 12, 2013, Chairman Smith of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Chairman Issa of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform exchanged correspondence. Chairman Issa acknowledged the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the bill, H.R. 1163, as amended, and Chairman Smith agreed to waive a referral of the bill. The exchange was included in the report on the bill, H. Rept. 113–40 and in the Congressional Record. On April 16, 2013, Mr. Issa moved to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1163, as amended, which was agreed to by voice vote.

The bill was received in the Senate on April 17, 2013.

H.R. 1960, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Background and Summary of Legislation

The purpose of H.R. 1960 is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a jurisdictional interest in certain provisions of the bill dealing with the integration of unmanned aerial vehicles into the national airspace system, a proof of concept commercialization pilot program, extension of the authority of the Secretary of Energy to enter in transactions to carry out certain research projects, and federal information technology acquisition reform. The Senate amendment to H.R. 1960 proposed a number of provisions that the Committee has a jurisdictional interest in including: transfer of the administration of the ocean research advisory panel from the Navy to NOAA, and exascale computing plans.

Legislative History

H.R. 1960 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Armed Services on May 14, 2013. The Committee on Armed Services ordered the bill reported on June 6, 2013 by a vote of 59–2. A report on the bill was filed on June 7, 2013 (H. Rept. 113–102). A supplemental report was filed on June 11, 2013 (H. Rept. 113–102, Part II). On June 12, 2013, H.R. 1960 was considered under the provisions of H. Res. 256. Consideration was continued on June 13, 2013, under the provisions of H. Res. 260. On June 14, 2013, the

House passed H.R. 1960, as amended, by a vote of Y-315, N-108 (Roll Call No. 244). On July 8, 2013, H.R. 1960 was received in the Senate.

On October 22, 2013, H.R. 3304 was introduced as a follow-up to H.R. 1960. On October 28, 2013, the House agreed to and passed H.R. 3304. On November 19, 2013, H.R. 3304 passed the Senate with an amendment. On December 12, 2013, the House agreed to the Senate amendment with an amendment. On December 19, 2013, the Senate agreed to the House amendment by a vote of Y-84, N-15. On December 26, 2013, the bill was signed by the President and became Public Law 113-66.

H.R. 1947, THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary of Legislation

H.R. 1947 includes several provisions in the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Section 1502 establishes a National Drought Council to address the natural disaster caused by a deficiency in precipitation. The Council is required to develop a strategic plan to delineate responsibility for activities of federal agencies related to drought preparedness, mitigation, research, risk management, training, and emergency relief.

Several provisions in Title VI of the House bill repeal or amend programs in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology including Section 6404 (Repeals the Carbon Cycle Research Program) and Section 6518 (the Sun Grant Program). Section 7202, the Office of International Forestry amends the Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990, which the Committee has jurisdiction over based on its jurisdiction over environmental research.

Section 7401 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to revise the strategic plan for forest inventory and analysis utilizing the expertise of, among others, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the NOAA, to integrate remote sensing, spatial analysis techniques, and other new technologies to research and develop an annualized inventory of trees and forests as well as information on renewable biomass supplies and carbon stocks. Similarly, Title VIII-Energy is within the Committee's jurisdiction over energy research and development.

Section 11307 instructs the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to require each agency to develop guidelines to maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of scientific information used by federal agencies. This section requires the Director of OSTP to fulfill this responsibility by coordinating guidelines across the federal government. The organization of this office and its duties are within the jurisdiction of the Science Committee.

Section 11326 requires a report on how the National Ocean Policy is being implemented. The National Ocean Council, which is led by the Council on Environmental Quality and OSTP, is required to implement the National Ocean Policy. Title XI, Subtitle D is the Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act. This subtitle requires the Administrator of the EPA to develop a plan to provide technical and financial assistance to Chesapeake Bay States to em-

ploy adaptive management in carrying out restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay. The restoration activities required to be carried out under this section include physical restoration, planning, feasibility studies, scientific research, and monitoring.

Legislative History

H.R. 1947 was introduced on May 13, 2013 by Representative Lucas and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On May 21, 2013, Chairman Smith of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Chairman Lucas of the Committee on Agriculture exchanged correspondence. Chairman Lucas acknowledged the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the bill, H.R. 1947, as amended, and Chairman Smith agreed to waive a referral of the bill. The exchange was to be included in the report on the bill as well as the Congressional Record. On June 18, 2013, H.R. 1947 was considered under the provisions of H. Res. 266. On June 20, 2013, H.R. 1947 failed by a vote of Y-195, N-234.

H.R. 2642, THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURE REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

H.R. 2642 as introduced includes provisions from H.R. 1947 that are of jurisdictional interest to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Legislative History

H.R. 2642 was introduced on July 10, 2013. On July 11, 2013, the bill was considered under the provisions of H. Res. 295. The bill passed the House by a vote of Y-216, N-208. On July 16, 2013, H.R. 2642 was received in the Senate. The Senate passed the bill with an amendment on July 18, 2013 by unanimous consent and requested a conference. House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment on September 28, 2013. On October 12, 2013 the Speaker appointed conferees. On October 30, 2013, a conference was held. The conference report was agreed to in the House by a recorded vote of 251 Y – 166 N and in the Senate by a recorded vote of 68 Y – 32 N.

H.R. 2642 became Public Law 113-79 on February 7, 2014.

H.R. 2775 (P.L. 113-46), THE CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Background and Summary

H.R. 2775 makes continuing appropriations for the operations of the federal government until January 14, 2014. The law appropriated funds for certain federal government agencies for fiscal year 2014, including agencies within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The law includes appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-

istration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of Transportation (DOT), and made continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Legislative History

On July 22, 2013, H.R. 2775 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and, in addition, to the Committee on Ways and Means. On September 12, 2013, the bill was considered under the provisions of H. Res. 339. H.R. 2775 passed the House on September 12, 2013, by a vote of Y-235, N-191 (Roll Call No. 458). On September 16, 2013, the bill was received in the Senate. On October 16, 2013, H.R. 2775 was passed by the Senate with an amendment by a vote of Y-81, N-18 (Record Vote No. 219). On October 16, 2013, the House agreed to the Senate amendments by a vote of Y-285, N-144 (Roll Call No. 550). On October 17, 2013, H.R. 2775 was signed by the President and became P.L. 113-46.

H.R. 3979, CARL LEVIN AND HOWARD P. “BUCK” MCKEON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

Background and Summary

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 is the comprehensive legislation to authorize the budget authority of the Department of Defense and the national security programs of the Department of Energy. The bill includes provisions in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology including: an environmental restoration project by the Air Force on land that is under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); amendments to language in the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program to provide innovative solutions for technology transfer; and amendments to language for the technology commercialization fund in the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology worked with the House Armed Services Committee on language to ensure our Committee interests were protected.

Legislative History

On May 9, 2014, Chairman Smith of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Chairman McKeon of the Committee on Armed Services exchanged correspondence. Chairman McKeon acknowledged the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the bill, H.R. 4435, and Chairman Smith agreed to waive a referral of the bill. The exchange was included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill.

H.R. 3979 was introduced by Rep. Lou Barletta on January 31, 2014. The bill was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. On March 11, 2014, H.R. 3979 passed the House by a record vote of Y-410, N-0. On April 7, 2014, H.R. 3979 passed the Senate, as amended, by a record vote of Y-59, N-38. The House agreed to an amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3979

on December 4, 2014, by a record vote of Y-300, N 119, which incorporated provisions from H.R. 4435 and S. 2410. On December 11, 2014, the Senate passed H.R. 3979 by Y-89, N-11.

H.R. 83, CONSOLIDATED AND FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2015

Background and Summary

H.R. 83 appropriated funds for the remainder of FY 2015 for operations, projects, or activities for the various departments and agencies of the federal government. The law appropriates resources to programs within the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's jurisdiction, including the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Transportation, (DOT), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Key programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology funded by H.R. 83 include, for example, at the DOE: Office of Science, APRA-E, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Nuclear Energy, Fossil Energy, and Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. In addition to funding for DOE research and technology programs, the legislation also funded research activities at EPA and NOAA and provided funding for the activities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate.

The text of H.R. 2996 was included in H.R. 83.

Legislative History

H.R. 83 initially was introduced on January 3, 2013 to require the Secretary of the Interior to assemble a team of experts to develop energy action plans. After passing the House on September 15, 2014, it was taken up and passed in the Senate with an amendment on September 18, 2014. On December 11, 2014, the House agreed to amend the bill with an amendment that included the omnibus appropriations act. The bill as amended passed the House by a vote of Y-219, N-206. It was agreed to in the Senate on December 16, 2014. On December 16, 2014, the President signed H.R. 83 and it became P.L. 113-235.

FULL COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND
OTHER ACTIVITIES

***February 6, 2013—American Competitiveness:
The Role of Research and Development
(Hearing Volume No. 113-1)***

On Wednesday, February 6, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to examine the status of and outlook for America's science and technology enterprise, examining the impact of research and development (R&D) on the lives of the American people and looking ahead to potential breakthrough innovations for the future. Witnesses discussed the historical context for American R&D, how it is divided between public and private investments, where the U.S. ranks globally on innovation and investment, and what the future may hold for American innovation.

The Committee heard testimony from Mr. Richard Templeton, President and CEO, Texas Instruments; Dr. Shirley Ann Jackson, President, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; and Dr. Charles Vest, President, National Academy of Engineering.

***March 19, 2013—Threats from Space:
A Review of U.S. Government Efforts to
Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors,
Part 1 (Hearing Volume No. 113-14)***

At 10:00 am on March 19, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled "Threats from Space: A Review of U.S. Government Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors, Part 1." This was the first in a series of hearings examining the tracking, characterization and mitigation of Near Earth Objects. The hearing provided Members of the Committee the opportunity to receive testimony regarding the ongoing work, planned efforts, and coordination procedures within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the U.S. Air Force Space Command.

The Committee heard testimony from The Honorable John P. Holdren, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy for the Executive Office of the President, Gen. William L. Shelton, Commander of the U.S. Air Force Space Command, and The Honorable Charles F. Bolden, Jr., Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

***April 10, 2013—Threats from Space, Part II:
A Review of Private Sector Efforts to
Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors
(Hearing Volume No. 113-17)***

At 2:00 p.m. on April 10, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled Threats from Space, Part II: A Review of Private Sector Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors. This was the second hearing this Congress where the Committee examined the tracking, characterization and mitigation of Near Earth Objects. The hearing focused on the most viable near-term initiatives within the private sector and the inter-

national coordination needed to identify and characterize potentially hazardous near Earth objects.

***April 17, 2013—A Review of the President's
FY 2014 Budget Request for Science Agencies
(Hearing Volume No. 113–19)***

On Wednesday, April 17, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to review President Obama's proposed fiscal year 2014 (FY14) budget request for programs and science agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction.

The Committee heard testimony from Dr. John P. Holdren, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). He reviewed the proposed budget in the context of the President's overall priorities in science, space, and technology and described how the Administration determined priorities for funding across scientific disciplines and agencies.

***June 4, 2013—STEM Education:
The Administration's Proposed Re-Organization
(Hearing Volume No. 112–33)***

On Tuesday, June 4, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to review the Administration's proposed consolidation and re-organization of federal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) programs. With an eye toward COMPETES Act (P.L. 111–358) reauthorization of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and a review of the effectiveness and efficiency of interagency STEM education programs the hearing provided an opportunity to evaluate the Administration's proposal and how it would affect federal STEM efforts across the Nation.

The Administration's FY14 budget request includes \$3.1 billion across the federal government for STEM education, a 6.7 percent increase over FY12 enacted levels. The request proposes a re-organization of STEM education programs into four key areas: K–12 instruction; undergraduate education; graduate fellowships; and education activities that typically take place outside the classroom. A Fifth Administration priority, not yet subject to any reorganization in FY14 request, is broadening participation in STEM educational careers by those traditionally underrepresented in STEM fields. Additionally, the proposal decreases the number of federal STEM programs from 226 to 112, with 114 programs either eliminated or consolidated into existing programs. The budget request grows the number of agencies with federal STEM programs from 13 to 14, to include the Smithsonian Institution.

The Committee heard testimony from The Honorable John Holdren, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), Executive Office of the President; Dr. Joan Ferrini-Mundy, Assistant Director, Directorate for Education and Human Resources, National Science Foundation (NSF); and Mr. Leland D. Melvin, Associate Administrator for Education, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

***June 18, 2013—Department of Energy Science
& Technology Priorities
(Hearing Volume No. 113–36)***

On Tuesday, June 18, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled Department of Energy Science and Technology Priorities. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Department of Energy's (DOE) science and technology priorities and related management and policy challenges, with an emphasis on how these factors influence research, development, and demonstration and commercialization activities within the overall mission of the Department. The Committee received testimony from newly confirmed U.S. Energy Secretary, Dr. Ernest Moniz.

***November 14, 2013—Strengthening Transparency and
Accountability within the
Environmental Protection Agency
(Hearing Volume No. 113–54)***

On Thursday, November 14, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled, Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within the Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of this hearing was to review science and technology activities at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) including: agency-wide policies and practices related to the development and use of science in regulatory decisions; the role of independent scientific advisory bodies such as the EPA Science Advisory Board and the EPA Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee; and the importance of transparency and integrity in the Agency's science activities. The Committee received testimony from The Honorable Gina McCarthy, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

***November 19, 2013—Is My Data on
Healthcare.gov Secure?
(Hearing Volume No. 113–55)***

On Tuesday, November 19, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to explore the threat of identity theft posed to Americans if hackers gained personal information through the Healthcare.gov website, to assess the security controls in place and its vulnerabilities, and to determine what specific security standards and technical measures should be in place to protect Americans' privacy and personal information on Healthcare.gov.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. Morgan Wright, Chief Executive Officer, Crowd Sourced Investigations, LLC; Dr. Fred Chang, Bobby B. Lyle Centennial Distinguished Chair in Cyber Security, Southern Methodist University; Dr. Avi Rubin, Director, Health and Medical Security Laboratory Technical Director, Information Security Institute, Johns Hopkins University (JHU); and Mr. David Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer, TrustedSEC, LLC.

***December 4, 2013—Astrobiology: Search for
Biosignatures in our Solar System and Beyond
(Hearing Volume No. 113–57)***

On December 4, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to examine astrobiology research and the search for biosignatures in our Solar System and beyond. The hearing included a general assessment of the multi- and interdisciplinary nature of astrobiology research, including the role astrobiology plays in formulating NASA space missions. It also examined the techniques and capabilities necessary to determine the potential for the existence of biosignatures within our Solar System. In light of the discovery of potential Earth-like planets outside of our Solar System, the hearing will investigate what methods are being used to determine if any of these planets may harbor life. The hearing discussed existing and planned astrobiology research strategies and roadmaps.

The Committee heard from three witnesses: Dr. Mary Voytek, Senior Scientist for Astrobiology in the Science Mission Directorate at NASA headquarters; Dr. Sara Seager, Professor of Physics and of Planetary Science at M.I.T. and 2013 recipient of a MacArthur Foundation “Genius Grant” for her work in exoplanet research; and Dr. Steven J. Dick, Baruch S. Blumberg Chair of Astrobiology, John W. Kluge Center, Library of Congress.

***January 16, 2014—Healthcare.gov:
Consequences of Stolen Identity
(Hearing Volume No. 113–62)***

On Thursday, January 16, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to follow-up on the Committee’s November 19, 2013 hearing on the security concerns of the Healthcare.gov website. The hearing provided an updated security assessment to determine the likelihood of personal information being accessed or compromised because of an attack on Healthcare.gov. It also examined the consequences of identity theft to Americans if hackers with malicious intent gained personal information through the Healthcare.gov website, which links social security numbers, birth dates, and tax and other financial information of its users.

The Committee heard testimony from Mr. David Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer, TrustedSEC, LLC; Mr. Waylon Krush, Co-Founder and CEO, Lunarline, Inc.; Mr. Michael Gregg, Chief Executive Officer, Superior Solutions, Inc.; and Dr. Lawrence Ponemon, Chairman and Founder, Ponemon Institute.

***February 5, 2014—Examining the Science of EPA
Overreach:
A Case Study in Texas
(Hearing Volume No. 113–64)***

On Wednesday, February 5, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space and Technology held a hearing titled, Examining the Science of EPA Overreach: A Case Study in Texas. The purpose of this hearing was to focus on the scientific justification and cumulative impacts of regulations, policies and practices promulgated by the

Environmental Protection Agency and their effects on state sovereignty.

The Committee received testimony from the Honorable Bryan Shaw, Chairman, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; the Honorable David Porter, Commissioner, Railroad Commission of Texas; Mr. Kenneth Dierschke, President, Texas Farm Bureau; Dr. Elena Craft, Health Scientist, Environmental Defense Fund; and Dr. Bernard Weinstein, Associate Director of the Maguire Energy Institute, Cox School of Business, Southern Methodist University.

***February 27, 2014—Mars Flyby 2021:
The First Deep Space Mission for the Orion and SLS?
(Hearing Volume No. 113-66)***

On February 27th, 2014, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled, Mars Flyby 2021: The First Deep Space Mission for the Orion and SLS. This hearing explored the need for a roadmap of missions to guide investments in NASA's human spaceflight programs, how a manned mission to flyby the planets Mars and Venus launching in 2021 might fit into a series of missions and how the Space Launch System (SLS) and Orion Multipurpose Crew Vehicle could contribute to that mission.

The Committee received testimony from Dr. Scott Pace, Director of the Space Policy Institute, George Washington University; General Lester Lyles (Ret.), Independent Aerospace Consultant and former Chairman of the National Research Council Committee on the Rationale and Goals of the U.S. Civil Space Program; Mr. Doug Cooke, Owner, Cooke Concepts and Solutions and former NASA Associate Administrator for Exploration Systems Mission Directorate; and Dr. Sandy Magnus, Executive Director, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

***March 26, 2014—A Review of the President's
Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request for Science Agencies
(Hearing Volume No. 113-69)***

On Wednesday, March 26, 2014, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to review President Obama's proposed fiscal year 2015 (FY15) budget request for programs and science agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction. Dr. John P. Holdren, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), reviewed the proposed budget in the context of the President's overall priorities in science, space, and technology and described how the Administration determined priorities for funding across scientific disciplines and agencies.

***April 10, 2014—Department of
Energy Science & Technology Priorities
(Hearing Volume No. 113-72)***

On Thursday, April 10, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled Department of Energy Science and Technology Priorities. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Department of Energy's (DOE) science and technology priorities, emphasizing how these factors influence research,

development, demonstration and commercialization activities and budgets within the overall mission of the Department.

The Committee received testimony from the U.S. Energy Secretary, the Honorable Ernest Moniz.

***May 21, 2014—Astrobiology and
the Search for Life in the Universe
(Hearing Volume No. 113–76)***

On May 21, 2014 the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled, “Astrobiology and the Search for Life in the Universe.” The purpose of this hearing was to review the current state of the science related to the search for life in the universe. This hearing explored the scientific methods being employed in the search for life in the universe. Specifically, the hearing reviewed radio and optical astronomy techniques used in this search.

The Committee received testimony from Dr. Seth Shostak, Senior Astronomer, SETI Institute; and Dr. Dan Werthimer, Director of SETI Research at the University of California Berkeley.

***May 29, 2014—Examining the UN Intergovernmental
Panel on Climate Change Process
(Hearing Volume No. 113–77)***

On Thursday, May 29, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled, Examining the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Process. The purpose of the hearing was to evaluate the process behind the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s Fifth Assessment Report.

The Committee received testimony from Dr. Richard S.J. Tol, Professor of Economics, University of Sussex; Dr. Michael Oppenheimer, Albert G. Milbank Professor of Geosciences and International Affairs, Department of Geosciences, Princeton University; Dr. Daniel Botkin, Professor Emeritus, Department of Ecology, Evolution, and Marine Biology, University of California, Santa Barbara; and Dr. Roger Pielke Sr., Senior Research Scientist, Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, and Professor Emeritus of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University.

***June 25, 2014—Pathways to Exploration:
A Review of the Future of Human Space Exploration
(Hearing Volume No. 113–82)***

On Wednesday, June 25, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled Pathways to Exploration: A Review of the Future of Human Space Exploration. Section 204 of the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 required the agency to enter into a contract with the National Academies to review the future of human spaceflight. In 2012, the National Research Council appointed an ad hoc Committee on Human Spaceflight co-chaired by Governor Daniels and Dr. Lunine. This hearing reviewed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee’s report Pathways to Exploration-Rationales and Approaches for a U.S. Program of Human Space Exploration released in June 2014.

The Committee received testimony from Governor Mitch Daniels, Co-Chair of the Report and President, Purdue University; and Dr.

Jonathan Lunine, Co-Chair of the Report and Director, Cornell University's Center for Radiophysics and Space Research.

***July 9, 2014—Navigating the Clean Water Act:
Is Water Wet?
(Hearing Volume No. 113–84)***

On Wednesday, July 9, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled, Navigating the Clean Water Act: Is Water Wet? The purpose of this hearing was to understand the scope and impact of the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed rule entitled "Definition of the 'Waters of the United States' Under the Clean Water Act."

The Committee received testimony from The Honorable Robert W. Perciasepe, Deputy Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

***July 30, 2014—EPA's Carbon Plan: Failure by Design
(Hearing Volume No. 113–89)***

On Wednesday, July 30, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled, EPA's Carbon Plan: Failure by Design. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) approach to implementing technology-based standards under section 111 of the Clean Air Act. The hearing also examined the scientific methods employed by EPA to calculate each state's specific carbon-reduction goal; the technologies available to meet EPA's standards for fossil-fuel power plants; and technical challenges to implement EPA's carbon plan.

The Committee received testimony from The Honorable Jeffrey Holmstead, Partner, Bracewell & Giuliani LLP; The Honorable Charles McConnell, Executive Director, Energy & Environment Initiative, Rice University; Dr. David Cash, Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection; and Mr. Gregory Sopkin, Partner, Wilkinson, Barker, Knauer LLP.

***September 17, 2014—The Administration's Climate
Plan: Failure by Design
(Hearing Volume No. 113–94)***

On Wednesday, September 17, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled, The Administration's Climate Plan: Failure by Design. The hearing examined the role of science in the Administration's Climate Action Plan, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposed greenhouse gas regulations for existing power plants, and other EPA rules currently under consideration by the Administration. The hearing discussed the scientific and economic basis for the Administration's Climate Action Plan; the scientific, technological and legal hurdles to meeting the Administration's carbon-reduction goals as well as the economic and energy security impacts of meeting those goals; and how the Administration reconciled scientific and technological concerns raised by federal science agencies, scientific advisory boards and committees, as well as the American public in formulating the Administration's Climate Action Plan and EPA's proposed greenhouse gas regulations for existing power plants among a host of other EPA regulations.

The Committee received testimony from The Honorable John Holdren, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President; and Ms. Janet McCabe, Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

***September 18, 2014—The Science of Dyslexia
(Hearing Volume No. 113–95)***

On Thursday, September 18, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled The Science of Dyslexia. This hearing helped members to better understand the latest scientific research in dyslexia as witnesses discussed promising future research and treatments for people with dyslexia, and explored educational opportunities for students with dyslexia in fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). Witnesses also informed members about their personal experiences with dyslexia and how they helped others overcome this challenge through innovative and creative problem-solving.

The Committee heard testimony from The Honorable Bill Cassidy, Co-Chair of Bipartisan Congressional Dyslexia Caucus; The Honorable Julia Brownley, Co-Chair of Bipartisan Congressional Dyslexia Caucus; Dr. Sally Shaywitz, Professor, Yale Center for Dyslexia and Creativity, Yale University; Mr. Max Brooks, Author and Screenwriter; Ms. Stacy Antie, Parent and Advocate; Dr. Peter Eden, President, Landmark College; and Dr. Guinevere Eden, Director, Center for the Study of Learning (CSL) and Professor, Department of Pediatrics, Georgetown University Medical Center.

***December 3, 2014—Review of the Results of Two
Audits of the National Ecological
Observatory Network
(Hearing Volume No. 113–97)***

On Wednesday, December 3, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to review the findings of two financial audits of the National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON) project conducted by the National Science Foundation (NSF) Office of Inspector General (OIG) and Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA). NEON is the name of the project, and NEON Incorporated is the independent 501(c)(3) corporation created to build, operate, and manage the network.

The Committee heard testimony from The Honorable Allison Lerner, Inspector General, National Science Foundation and Ms. Anita Bales, Director, Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA).

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING
SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

***February 13, 2013—American Energy Outlook:
Technology, Market, and Policy Drivers
(Hearing Volume No. 113-2)***

On Wednesday, February 13, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled, American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market and Policy Drivers. The Subcommittee received testimony regarding the current state of the U.S. energy markets, projected trends, and the impact of technology development on the U.S. energy sector. The hearing examined the impact of technology and policy on energy markets.

The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Adam Sieminski, Administrator, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy, Mr. Robert McNally, President, The Rapidan Group, and Ms. Lisa Jacobson, President, Business Council for Sustainable Energy.

***March 13, 2013 Federal Financial Support for
Energy Technologies: Assessing Costs and Benefits
(Hearing Volume No. 113-12)***

On Wednesday, March 13, 2013 at 3:00 p.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled, Federal Financial Support for Energy Technologies: Assessing Costs and Benefits. The Subcommittee received testimony regarding various forms of federal financial support for the development and production of fuels and energy technologies, including tax incentives, loan guarantees, and direct spending on research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Terry Dinan, Senior Analyst, Congressional Budget Office, Ms. Mary Hutzler, Distinguished Senior Fellow, Institute for Energy Research, and Mr. Malcolm Woolf, Senior Vice President Policy & Government Affairs, Advanced Energy Economy.

***April 16, 2013—Assessing the Efficiency and
Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-18)***

On April 16, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled, “Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives.” This hearing built upon an earlier hearing held by the Energy and Environment and Investigations and Oversight Subcommittees that reviewed the impact of tax policies on the commercialization of energy technology, as well as a recent hearing held by the Energy Subcommittee that reviewed federal financial support for all energy technologies. While those hearings addressed a broad range of en-

ergy technologies, this hearing focused specifically on the efficiency and effectiveness of federal incentives for onshore and offshore wind technology.

***April 26, 2013—A Review of Federal
Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–25)***

On Friday, April 26, 2013 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology held a joint hearing entitled, Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities. The purpose of this hearing was to review agencies' hydraulic fracturing-related efforts, with a primary focus on examining progress under Executive Order 13605 and the associated interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and steering committee.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Kevin Teichman, Senior Science Advisor, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Guido DeHoratiis, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oil and Gas, Office of Fossil Energy, Department of Energy; Dr. David Russ, Regional Executive, Northeast Area, U.S. Geological Survey; and Dr. Robin Ikeda, Acting Director, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Department of Health and Human Services.

***May 7, 2013—Keystone XL Pipeline:
Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–26)***

The Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled, Keystone XL Pipeline: Examining Scientific and Environmental Issues on Tuesday, May 7, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the scientific and environmental aspects of the Keystone XL Pipeline, with a focus on the State Department's recently released Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Lynn Helms, Director, Department of Mineral Resources, North Dakota Industrial Commission, Mr. Brigham A. McCown, Principal and Managing Director, United Transportation Advisors LLC, Mr. Anthony Swift, Attorney, International Program, Natural Resources Defense Council, and Mr. Paul "Chip" Knappenberger, Assistant Director, Center for the Study of Science, Cato Institute.

***May 22, 2013—America's Next Generation
Supercomputer:
The Exascale Challenge
(Hearing Volume No. 113–31)***

The Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, America's Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge on Wednesday, May 22, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of the hearing was to examine

high performance computing research and development challenges and opportunities, specifically as they relate to exascale computing. The hearing also explored advanced scientific computing research. The hearing additionally examined draft legislation directing the Department of Energy (DOE) to develop an exascale computing system.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Roscoe Giles, Chairman, Advanced Scientific Computing Advisory Committee, Professor, Boston University, Dr. Rick Stevens, Associate Laboratory Director, Computing, Environment and Life Sciences, Argonne National Laboratory, Ms. Dona Crawford, Associate Director for Computation, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and Dr. Daniel Reed, Vice President for Research and Economic Development, University of Iowa.

***June 27, 2013—Green Buildings—An Evaluation of
Energy Savings Performance Contracts
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–39)***

On Thursday, June 27, 2013, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Energy held a hearing to evaluate the benefits and shortfalls of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs). federal agencies, such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), engage in ESPCs with energy service companies (ESCOs) in order to achieve energy efficiency improvements at government-owned facilities. The hearing also explored how frequently labs, centers and other facilities in the Committee's jurisdiction use these contracts, to better understand their advantages and limitations.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Kathleen Hogan, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, U.S. Department of Energy; Dr. Woodrow Whitlow, Jr., Associate Administrator, Mission Support Directorate, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Ms. Jennifer Schafer, Executive Director, Federal Performance Contracting Coalition; Mr. Ron King, President Advisor, National Insulation Association.

***July 11, 2013—Oversight and Management of
Department of Energy
National Laboratories and Science Activities
(Hearing Volume No. 113–41)***

On Thursday, July 11, 2013 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Department of Energy's (DOE) oversight and management of science and technology activities, particularly as they relate to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Laboratory System. The hearing also considered ideas and recommendations regarding how best to enhance DOE support of science and innovation through reforms in areas related to management, performance, technology transfer, and laboratory authorities and regulations.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Matthew Stepp, Senior Policy Analyst, Information Technology and Innovation Foundation; Mr. Jack Spencer, Senior Research Fellow, The Heritage Foundation; Dr. Thom Mason, Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; and Dr. Dan Arvizu, Director, National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

***July 24, 2013—Lessons Learned:
EPA’s Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–42)***

On Wednesday, July 24, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled, Lessons Learned: EPA’s Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the EPA’s conduct of its investigation into the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and groundwater, with an emphasis on adherence to protocols, procedures, and other policies governing these research activities. A particular focus of the hearing was to examine the EPA’s investigations in Parker County, Texas; Pavillion, Wyoming; and Dimock, Pennsylvania, and ascertain any lessons that might be learned from these experiences and used to inform and improve the EPA’s ongoing study of the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Fred Hauchman, Director, Office of Science Policy, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Dr. David A. Dzombak, Chair, Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board, Hydraulic Fracturing Research Advisory Panel; Mr. John Rogers, Associate Director, Oil and Gas, Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining, Utah Department of Natural Resources; and Dr. Brian Rahm, Post-Doctoral Associate, New York State Water Resources Institute, Cornell University.

***July 25, 2013—The Future of Coal:
Utilizing America’s Abundant Energy Resources
(Hearing Volume No. 113–44)***

On Thursday, July 25, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, The Future of Coal: Utilizing America’s Abundant Energy Resources. The purpose of the hearing was to examine coal-related technology challenges and opportunities, with an emphasis on enhancing the effectiveness and impact of Department of Energy research and development (R&D) activities including DOE’s R&D priorities as well as federal government and private industry investments.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Chris Smith, Acting Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, Department of Energy; Mr. Ben Yamagata, Executive Director, Coal Utilization Research Council; Mr. Don Collins, Chief Executive Officer, Western Research Institute; and Ms. Judi Greenwald, Vice President, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions.

***October 29, 2013—EPA Power Plant Regulations:
Is the Technology Ready?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-51)***

On Tuesday, October 29, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittees on Environment and Energy held a joint hearing entitled, EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready? The hearing covered what considerations the EPA relied in making its selection of best system of emissions reductions in the proposed New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for electric generating units (EGUs). The hearing also explored the technological basis for concluding that carbon capture and storage (CCS) is adequately demonstrated as a technology for controlling carbon dioxide emissions in full-scale commercial power plants. Further, the hearing examined whether the rule promotes or deters technological development and American leadership in energy technologies.

The Subcommittees received testimony from The Honorable Charles McConnell, Executive Director, Energy & Environment Initiative, Rice University; Dr. Richard Bajura, Director, National Research Center for Coal and Energy, West Virginia University; Mr. Kurt Waltzer, Managing Director, The Clean Air Task Force; and Mr. Roger Martella, Partner, Environmental Practice Group, Sidley Austin LLP.

***October 30, 2013—Providing the Tools for
Scientific Discovery and Basic Energy Research:
The Department of Energy Science Mission
(Hearing Volume No. 113-52)***

On Wednesday, October 30, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, Providing the Tools for Scientific Discovery and Basic Energy Research: The Department of Energy Science Mission. The hearing examined challenges and opportunities in setting priorities for the DOE's basic research mission as well as the execution of these fundamental science programs and activities within the Office of Science (SC). Additionally, the hearing examined draft legislation Enabling Innovation for Science, Technology, and Energy in America Act (or EINSTEIN America Act) of 2013 to provide authorization and direction to the DOE Office of Science.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Patricia Dehmer, Deputy Director for Science Programs, Office of Science, Department of Energy; Dr. Horst Simon, Deputy Director, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab; and Dr. John Hemminger, Chairman, Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee, Department of Energy.

***March 12, 2014—Science of Capture and Storage:
Understanding the EPA's Carbon Rules
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-68)***

On Wednesday, March 12, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittees on Environment and Energy held a joint hearing entitled, Science of Cap-

ture and Storage: Understanding EPA's Carbon Rules. The hearing explored the basis for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) conclusion that carbon capture and storage systems (CCS) are adequately demonstrated as a technology for controlling carbon dioxide emissions in full-scale commercial power plants. Technical experts focused on the potential use of CCS in both coal and natural gas fired power plants and the challenges associated with long-term geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide. The hearing also examined the EPA's rationale in proposing New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for commercial power plants.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. David Hawkins, Director of Climate Change Programs, Natural Resources Defense Council; Mr. Robert G. Hilton, Vice President, Power Technologies for Government Affairs, Alstom Power Inc.; Mr. Robert C. Trautz, Senior Technical Leader, Electric Power Research Institute; Mr. Scott Miller, General Manager and CEO, City Utilities of Springfield Missouri, American Public Power Association; and Ms. Janet McCabe, Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

***June 10, 2014—A Review of the P5:
The U.S. Vision for Particle Physics
After Discovery of the Higgs Boson
(Hearing Volume No. 113–78)***

On Tuesday, June 10, 2014, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, A Review of the P5: The U.S. Vision for Particle Physics After Discovery of the Higgs Boson. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel's (P5's) strategic plan for the United States' particle physics research program released in May 2014. The P5 report presents a strategy for the next decade and beyond that enables discovery and maintains the United States' position as a global leader in the physical sciences through specific investments by the Department of Energy's Office of Science and the National Science Foundation.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Steve Ritz, P5 Chair and Professor, University of California, Santa Cruz; Dr. Peris Drell, Director Emerita, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory; Dr. Nigel Lockyer, Director, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory; and Dr. Natalie Roe, Director, Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

***June 11, 2014—Subcommittee Markup,
Committee Print of H.R.—, the
“Department of Energy Research
and Development Act of 2014”***

On Wednesday, June 11, 2014, the Subcommittee on Energy met to consider the Committee Print to H.R.—, the Department of Energy Research and Development Act of 2014. The Subcommittee voted to adjourn prior to consideration of the Committee Print.

***July 11, 2014—Fusion:
The World’s Most Complex Energy Project
(Hearing Volume No. 113–85)***

On Friday, July 11, 2014, at 9:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, Fusion: The World’s Most Complex Energy Project. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Fusion Energy Science program within the Department of Energy’s Office of Science, focusing on the United States’ involvement in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project located in Cadarache, France, as well as its current operating status.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Frank Rusco, Director, Natural Resources and Environment, Government Accountability Office; Dr. Patricia Dehmer, Deputy Director for Science Programs, Department of Energy; Dr. Robert Iotti, ITER Council Chair; and Dr. Ned Sauthoff, Director, U.S. ITER Project, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

***September 9, 2014—Bakken Petroleum:
The Substance of Energy Independence
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–92)***

On Tuesday, September 9, 2014, at 2:00 p.m. in room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Energy and Oversight Subcommittees held a joint hearing titled, Bakken Petroleum: The Substance of Energy Independence starting. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the characteristics and behavior of crude oil produced from the Bakken region in North Dakota, Montana, and Canada pursuant to a report titled, “Operation Safe Delivery Update” released by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in July 2014.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Timothy Butters, Deputy Administrator, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation; Mr. Chris Smith, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy; Ms. Kari Cutting, Vice President, North Dakota Petroleum Council; Mr. John Auers, Executive Vice President, Turner, Mason & Company; and Mr. Mark Zoanetti, Deputy Chief, Special Operations, Syracuse Fire Department.

***December 11, 2014—The Future of
Nuclear Energy
(Hearing Volume No. 113–99)***

On Thursday, December 11, 2014, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled, The Future of Nuclear Energy. The hearing discussed the next generation of reactor designs, the DOE’s support through its Office of Nuclear Energy (NE), and challenges for private investment in new nuclear energy technology.

The Subcommittee received testimony from two panels of witnesses. On the first panel sat The Honorable Peter Lyons, Assistant Secretary, Office of Nuclear Energy, U.S. Department of Energy. The second panel included Dr. Ashley Finan, Senior Project Manager, Energy Innovation Project, Clean Air Task Force; Mr.

Mike McGough, Chief Commercial Officer, NuScale Power; Dr. Leslie Dewan, Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer, Transatomic Power; and Mr. Daniel Lipman, Executive Director, Policy Development, Nuclear Energy Institute.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING
SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES***February 14, 2013—The State of the Environment:
Evaluating Progress and Priorities
(Hearing Volume No. 113-3)***

On Thursday, February 14, 2013, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing to assess broad environmental trends and indicators, including an examination of factors such as air and water quality, chemical exposure, environmental and human health, and climate change. Witnesses were asked to provide their perspective on progress and challenges on these environmental trends as they relate to research and development, regulation, technological innovation, energy use and Americans' changing standard of living.

The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Kathleen Hartnett White, Distinguished Fellow-in-Residence & Director, Armstrong Center for Energy & the Environment, Texas Public Policy Foundation, Mr. Richard Trzupek, Principal Consultant, Trinity Consulting, and Dr. Bernard Goldstein, Professor and Dean Emeritus, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health.

***February 26, 2013—Mid-Level Ethanol Blends:
Consumer and Technical Research Needs
(Hearing Volume No. 113-7)***

On Tuesday, February 26 at 2:00 p.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing titled, Mid-Level Ethanol Blends: Consumer and Technical Research Needs. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the scientific, technical, and consumer impacts of the Environmental Protection Agency's decision to allow the introduction of mid-level ethanol blends (E15) into the marketplace. Additionally, the hearing examined the impact of E15 on engines and fuel supply infrastructure, and identified research gaps or areas in which policymakers and the public could benefit from more information on the fuel. The subcommittee also received testimony on related draft legislation.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Robert L. Darbelnet, President and CEO, American Automobile Association (AAA), The Honorable Wayne Allard, Vice President, Government Relations, American Motorcyclist Association (AMA), and Mr. Mike Leister, Member, Board of Directors, Coordinating Research Council (CRC).

***March 20, 2013—Improving EPA's
Scientific Advisory Processes
(Hearing Volume No. 113-15)***

The Subcommittee on Environment of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology held a hearing entitled, Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes on Wednesday, March 20, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

The purpose of this hearing was to examine the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) process for receiving independent scientific advice and to receive testimony on draft legislation to strengthen public participation, improve the process for selecting expert advisors, expand transparency requirements, and limit non-scientific policy advice among advisory bodies.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Michael Honeycutt, Chief Toxicologist, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Dr. Roger McClellan, Advisor, Toxicology and Human Health Risk Analysis, Dr. Francesca Grifo, Senior Scientist and Science Policy Fellow, Union of Concerned Scientists.

***April 25, 2013—Policy Relevant Climate Issues in
Context
(Hearing Volume No. 113–24)***

On Thursday, April 25, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing titled, Policy Relevant Climate Issues in Context. The purpose of the hearing was to provide Members a high level overview of the most important scientific, technical, and economic factors that should guide climate-related decision-making this Congress. Specifically, this hearing examined the current understanding of key areas of climate science necessary to inform decision-making on potential mitigation options.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Judith Curry, Professor, School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology; Dr. William Chameides, Dean and Professor, Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University; and Dr. Bjorn Lomborg, President, Copenhagen Consensus Center.

***April 26, 2013—A Review of Federal Hydraulic
Fracturing Research Activities
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–25)***

On Friday, April 26, 2013 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology held a joint hearing entitled, Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities. The purpose of this hearing was to review federal agencies' hydraulic fracturing-related efforts, with a primary focus on examining progress under Executive Order 13605 and the associated interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Kevin Teichman, Senior Science Advisor, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Guido DeHoratiis, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oil and Gas, Office of Fossil Energy, Department of Energy; Dr. David Russ, Regional Executive, Northeast Area, U.S. Geological Survey; and Dr. Robin Ikeda, Acting Director, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Department of Health and Human Services.

***May 7, 2013—Keystone XL Pipeline:
Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–26)***

The Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled, Keystone XL Pipeline: Examining Scientific and Environmental Issues on Tuesday, May 7 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the scientific and environmental aspects of the Keystone XL Pipeline, with a focus on the State Department's recently released Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Lynn Helms, Director, Department of Mineral Resources, North Dakota Industrial Commission, Mr. Brigham A. McCown, Principal and Managing Director, United Transportation Advisors LLC, Mr. Anthony Swift, Attorney, International Program, Natural Resources Defense Council, and Mr. Paul “Chip” Knappenberger, Assistant Director, Center for the Study of Science, Cato Institute.

***May 23, 2013—Restoring U.S. Leadership
in Weather Forecasting
(Hearing Volume No. 113–32)***

The Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled, Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting on Thursday, May 23, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of the hearing was to examine ways to improve weather forecasting by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and to receive testimony on draft legislation to prioritize weather-related research.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Barry Myers, Chief Executive Officer, AccuWeather, Inc., and Mr. Jon Kirchner, President, GeoOptics, Inc.

***June 12, 2013—Background Check:
Achievability of New Ozone Standards
(Hearing Volume No. 113–35)***

On Wednesday, June 12, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled, Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards. The purpose of the hearing was to highlight the science behind the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) forthcoming National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground level ozone including EPA's estimation of background (naturally occurring/uncontrollable) ozone and its implications on, the achievability of, and compliance with, the NAAQS.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Amanda Smith, Executive Director, Utah Department of Environmental Quality; Mr. Samuel Oltmans, Senior Research Associate, Cooperative Institute for Research in the Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, and Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division; Dr. Russell Dickerson, Professor, Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science, University of Maryland; Mr. Jeffrey Holmstead, Partner, Bracewell & Giuliani LLP; and Dr. Kenneth

Olden, Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

***June 26, 2013—Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting, Part 2
(Hearing Volume No. 113–38)***

On Wednesday, June 26, 2013 in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a second hearing on weather forecasting entitled, Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting. The purpose of the hearing was to examine ways to improve weather forecasting by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and to receive testimony on legislation to prioritize weather-related research. The first hearing was held May 23rd.

The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Kathryn Sullivan, Acting Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Dr. Kelvin Droegemeier, Vice President for Research, Regents' Professor for Meteorology, Weathernews Chair Emeritus, University of Oklahoma; Dr. William Gail, Chief Technology Officer, Global Weather Corporation, President-Elect, American Meteorological Society; and Dr. Shuyi Chen, Professor, Meteorology and Physical Oceanography, Rosentiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Miami.

***July 9, 2013—Subcommittee Markup, H.R. 2413,
The Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013***

On Tuesday, July 9, 2013, the Subcommittee met to consider H.R. 2413, The Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013. The Subcommittee ordered H.R. 2413 be favorably reported to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote.

***July 24, 2013—Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–42)***

On Wednesday, July 24, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled, Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the EPA's conduct of its investigation into the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and groundwater, with an emphasis on adherence to protocols, procedures, and other policies governing these research activities. A particular focus of the hearing was to examine the EPA's investigations in Parker County, Texas; Pavillion, Wyoming; and Dimock, Pennsylvania, and ascertain any lessons that might be learned from these experiences and used to inform and improve the EPA's ongoing study of the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Fred Hauchman, Director, Office of Science Policy, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Dr. David A. Dzombak, Chair, Environmental Protection Agency Science Advi-

sory Board, Hydraulic Fracturing Research Advisory Panel; Mr. John Rogers, Associate Director, Oil and Gas, Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining, Utah Department of Natural Resources; and Dr. Brian Rahm, Post-Doctoral Associate, New York State Water Resources Institute, Cornell University.

***September 19, 2013—Dysfunction in Management of
Weather and Climate Satellites
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–49)***

On Thursday, September 19, 2013, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a hearing to conduct on-going oversight of the nation's weather and climate satellite programs. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) has identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and has designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in a report earlier this year. Given this potential gap in weather satellite coverage, the hearing addressed questions about the Administration's priorities in funding weather satellites and research as compared to climate change-monitoring satellites and research.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Ms. Mary Kicza, Assistant Administrator, Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and Mr. Marcus Watkins, Director, Joint Agency Satellite Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

***October 29, 2013—EPA Power Plant Regulations:
Is the Technology Ready?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–51)***

On Tuesday, October 29, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittees on Environment and Energy held a joint hearing entitled, EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready? The hearing examined what considerations the EPA relied on making its selection of best system of emission reduction in the proposed New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for electric generating units (EGUs). The hearing also explored the technological basis for concluding that carbon capture and storage (CCS) is adequately demonstrated as a technology for controlling carbon dioxide emissions in full-scale commercial power plants. Further, the hearing examined whether the rule promotes or deters technological development and American leadership in energy technologies.

The Subcommittees received testimony from The Honorable Charles McConnell, Executive Director, Energy & Environment Initiative, Rice University; Dr. Richard Bajura, Director, National Research Center for Coal and Energy, West Virginia University; Mr. Kurt Waltzer, Managing Director, The Clean Air Task Force; and Mr. Roger Martella, Partner, Environmental Practice Group, Sidley Austin LLP.

***December 11, 2013—A Factual Look at
the Relationship Between Climate and Weather
(Hearing Volume No. 113–58)***

On Wednesday, December 11, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled, A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the links between climate change and extreme weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, droughts, and floods.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. John Christy, Professor and State Climatologist, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Dr. David Titley, Director, Center for Solutions to Weather and Climate Risk, Pennsylvania State University; and Dr. Roger Pielke Jr., Professor, Center for Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Colorado.

***February 11, 2014—Ensuring Open Science at EPA
(Hearing Volume No. 113–65)***

On Tuesday, February 11, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. in room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled, Ensuring Open Science at EPA. The purpose of this hearing was to examine options to improve the transparency and reproducibility of regulatory science used by the Environmental Protection Agency and to receive testimony on the Secret Science Reform Act of 2014 (H.R. 4012), to prohibit EPA from proposing, finalizing, or disseminating regulations or assessments based upon scientific information unless such information is specifically identified and publically available in a manner sufficient for independent analysis and reproducibility.

The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable John Graham, Dean, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University; Dr. Louis Anthony Cox, Jr., Chief Sciences Officer, Next Health Technologies, Clinical Professor, Biostatistics and Informatics, Colorado Health Sciences Center, and President, Cox Associates; Dr. Ellen Silbergeld, Professor, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University; and Mr. Raymond Keating, Chief Economist, Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council.

***March 12, 2014—Science of Capture and Storage:
Understanding the EPA’s Carbon Rules
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–68)***

On Wednesday, March 12, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittees on Environment and Energy held a joint hearing entitled, Science of Capture and Storage: Understanding EPA’s Carbon Rules. The hearing explored the basis for the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) conclusion that carbon capture and storage systems (CCS) are adequately demonstrated as a technology for controlling carbon dioxide emissions in full-scale commercial power plants. Technical experts focused on the potential use of CCS in both coal and natural gas fired power plants and the challenges associated with long-term

geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide. The hearing also examined the EPA's rationale in proposing New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for commercial power plants.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. David Hawkins, Director of Climate Change Programs, Natural Resources Defense Council; Mr. Robert G. Hilton, Vice President, Power Technologies for Government Affairs, Alstom Power Inc.; Mr. Robert C. Trautz, Senior Technical Leader, Electric Power Research Institute; Mr. Scott Miller, General Manager and CEO, City Utilities of Springfield Missouri, American Public Power Association; and Ms. Janet McCabe, Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

***April 30, 2014—An Overview of the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration Budget Request for
Fiscal Year 2015
(Hearing Volume No. 113-73)***

On Wednesday, April 30, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled, An Overview of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Budget Request for fiscal year 2015. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Administration's Fiscal year 2015 budget request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Kathryn Sullivan, Undersecretary for Oceans and Atmosphere at the U.S. Department of Commerce, and Administrator for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

***July 16, 2014—Status of Reforms to
EPA's Integrated Risk Information System
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-86)***

On Wednesday, July 16, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a joint hearing in light of a recent National Research Council (NRC) report titled, "Review of EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Process," a follow-up assessment of how EPA is implementing recommendations from NRC review published in April 2011 on EPA's formaldehyde assessment. The hearing examined EPA's actions in response to both NRC reports in order to evaluate the status of the agency's reforms to the IRIS program.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. David Dorman, Member, Committee to Review EPA's IRIS Process, National Research Council; Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Ms. Rena Steinzor, Professor of Law, University of Maryland and President, Center for Progressive Reform; and Mr. Michael P. Walls, Vice President of Regulatory and Technical Affairs, American Chemistry Council.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

***February 15, 2013—Operating Unmanned Aircraft
Systems in the National Airspace System:
Assessing Research and Development
Efforts to Ensure Safety
(Hearing Volume No. 112–5)***

On February 15, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled “Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System: Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety.” The hearing examined challenges to integrating Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) safely into the National Airspace System (NAS) and federal research and development (R&D) efforts to ensure the safe operation of UAS in the NAS.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Karlin Toner, Director of the Joint Planning and Development Office at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA); Dr. Edgar Waggoner, Director of the Integrated Systems Research Program Office at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and Dr. Gerald Dillingham the Director of Civil Aviation Issues at the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

***February 28, 2013—Top Challenges For
Science Agencies: Reports from
the Inspectors General—Part 1
(Hearing Volume No. 112–9)***

At 10:00 a.m. on February 28, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled “Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General—Part 1.” This was the first of two such hearings planned prior to the Committee’s review of the Administration’s FY 2014 budget requests of these agencies. The hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee the opportunity to receive testimony on the most serious performance and Management challenges facing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Department of Commerce (DOC) from the perspective of the Inspectors General of the respective agency.

***March 14, 2013—Top Challenges for
Science Agencies: Reports from the
Inspectors General—Part 2
(Hearing Volume No. 112–13)***

At 12:30 p.m. on March 14, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled “Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 2.” This was the second of two such hearings planned prior to the Committee’s review of the Administration’s FY 2014 budget requests of these agencies. Part 1 of this series was held on February 28, 2013. This hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee the opportunity to receive testimony on the most serious performance and management challenges facing the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), from the perspective of the Inspectors General of each agency.

***April 16, 2013—Assessing the Efficiency and
Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–18)***

On April 16, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled “Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives.” This hearing built upon an earlier hearing held by the Energy and Environment and Investigations and Oversight Subcommittees that reviewed the impact of tax policies on the commercialization of energy technology, as well as a recent hearing held by the Energy Subcommittee that reviewed federal financial support for all energy technologies. While those hearings addressed a broad range of energy technologies, this hearing focused specifically on the efficiency and effectiveness of federal incentives for onshore and offshore wind technology.

***May 16, 2013—Espionage Threats at Federal
Laboratories: Balancing Scientific Cooperation
while Protecting Critical Information
(Hearing Volume No. 112–28)***

On Thursday, May 16, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing to understand how federally-owned-or -operated laboratories balance scientific openness and international cooperation with the need to protect sensitive information from espionage, specifically focusing on identifying potential deficiencies, best practices, and to ensure sensible federal policies.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Charles M. Vest, President of the National Academy of Engineering; Dr. Larry Wortzel, Commissioner of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission; Hon. Michelle Van Cleave, Senior Fellow at the Homeland Security Policy Institute at the George Washington University; and Mr. David G. Major, Founder and President of The Centre for Counterintelligence and Security Studies.

***June 27, 2013—Green Buildings—An Evaluation
of Energy Savings Performance Contracts
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–39)***

On Thursday, June 27, 2013, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Energy held a hearing to evaluate the benefits and shortfalls of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs). Federal agencies, such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), engage in ESPCs with energy service companies (ESCOs) in order to achieve energy efficiency improvements at government-owned facilities. The hearing also explored how frequently labs, centers and other facilities in the Committee’s jurisdiction use these contracts, to better understand their advantages and limitations.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Kathleen Hogan, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, U.S. Department of Energy; Dr. Woodrow Whitlow, Jr., Associate Administrator, Mission Support Directorate, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Ms. Jennifer Schafer, Executive Director, Federal

Performance Contracting Coalition; Mr. Ron King, President Advisor, National Insulation Association.

***August 1, 2013—EPA’s Bristol Bay Watershed
Assessment—A Factual Review of
a Hypothetical Scenario
(Hearing Volume No. 112–46)***

On Thursday, August 1, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing to review the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) draft Bristol Bay watershed assessment (BBWA) titled, “An Assessment of Potential Mining Impacts on Salmon Ecosystems of Bristol Bay, Alaska.” According to the EPA, its focus relative to this document is on a “timely completion of a robust and technically sound scientific Assessment.” The Committee will review the EPA’s timing and rationale for conducting the draft watershed assessment.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Mr. Lowell Rothschild, Senior Counsel, Bracewell & Giuliani LLP; Dr. Michael Kavanaugh, Senior Principal, Geosyntec Consultants, and Member, National Academy of Engineering; Mr. Wayne Nastri, Co-president, E4 Strategic Solutions, and Former Regional Administrator, USEPA Region 9; and Mr. Daniel McGroarty, President, American Resources Policy Network.

***September 19, 2013—Dysfunction in Management
of Weather and Climate Satellites
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–49)***

On Thursday, September 19, 2013, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a hearing to conduct on-going oversight of the nation’s weather and climate satellite programs. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) has identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and has designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in a report earlier this year. Given this potential gap in weather satellite coverage, the hearing addressed questions about the Administration’s priorities in funding weather satellites and research as compared to climate change-monitoring satellites and research.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Ms. Mary Kicza, Assistant Administrator, Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and Mr. Marcus Watkins, Director, Joint Agency Satellite Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

***March 6, 2014—Can Technology Protect
Americans from International Cybercriminals?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–67)***

On Thursday, March 6, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Research & Technology held a hearing in light of the recent cyber-crimes against the University of Maryland database and the

retail store Target and others over the past holiday season. The hearing examined the current state of technology and standards to protect Americans from international cybercriminals. It also addressed the evolution of cyber-attacks against the U.S. industry from rogue hackers to sophisticated international crime syndicates and foreign governments, including the origination point of many of these crimes.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Mr. Bob Russo, General Manager, Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council, LLC; Mr. Randy Vanderhoof, Executive Director, Smart Card Alliance; Mr. Justin Brookman, Director, Consumer Privacy, Center for Democracy & Technology; Mr. Steven Chabinsky, Senior Vice President of Legal Affairs, CrowdStrike, Inc., and Former Deputy Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation–Cyber Division.

***June 12, 2014—Reducing the Administrative
Workload for Federally Funded Research
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–79)***

On Thursday, June 12, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Research and Technology held a joint hearing in light of a recent National Science Board (NSB) report titled, “Reducing Investigators’ Administrative Workload for Federally Funded Research,” on administrative burdens facing institutions that receive federal funding for research. The hearing examined concerns raised and policy actions recommended in the NSB report to eliminate or modify ineffective regulations, harmonize and streamline requirements, and increase efficiency and effectiveness for universities receiving federal funds.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Arthur Bienenstock, Chairman, Task Force on Administrative Burden, National Science Board; Dr. Susan Wyatt Sedwick, Chair, Federal Demonstration Partnership; President, FDP Foundation; Dr. Gina Lee-Glauser, Vice President for Research, Syracuse University, Office of Research; and The Honorable Allison Lerner, Inspector General, National Science Foundation, Office of Inspector General.

***June 20, 2014—NASA Security: Assessing the Agency’s
Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–81)***

The Subcommittees on Space and Oversight held a joint hearing, NASA Security: Assessing the Agency’s Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information, at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, June 20, 2014. The Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), and the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) have all released reports within the past several months addressing how NASA manages access of NASA facilities and sensitive information to foreign nationals. This hearing reviewed these practices and procedures, as well as recommendations for improvement identified in these reports.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Richard Keegan, Associate Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Ms. Belva Martin, Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management, Government Accountability Office; Ms. Gail A. Robinson, Deputy Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Mr. Douglas Webster, Fellow, National Academy of Public Administration and Principal, Cambio Consulting Group.

***June 26, 2014—Technology for
Patient Safety at Veterans Hospitals
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–83)***

On Thursday, June 26, 2014, the Research & Technology and Oversight subcommittees held a joint hearing, Technology for Patient Safety at Veterans Hospitals. The purpose of the hearing was to assess the potential benefits of new technologies to prevent hospital-acquired infections (HAIs), especially given the high percentage of HAIs and mortality rates among patients at some Veterans Administration (VA) hospitals. Research supported by the National Science Foundation in robotics, nanotechnology, and other areas of the biological sciences has helped to bring about technological innovations to prevent HAIs.

The Subcommittees heard from Dr. Chetan Jinadatha, Chief, Infectious Diseases, Central Texas Veterans Health Care System; Dr. Elaine Cox, Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, Director of Infection Prevention, Director of Pediatric Antimicrobial Stewardship, Riley Hospital for Children; Dr. Trish M. Perl, Professor of Medicine and Pathology, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Professor of Epidemiology, Bloomberg School of Public Health; Senior Epidemiologist, Johns Hopkins Medicine; Mr. Jeff Smith, President, Electro-spec, Inc.; and Mr. Morris Miller, Chief Executive Officer, Xenex Disinfection Services.

***July 16, 2014—Status of Reforms to
EPA’s Integrated Risk Information System
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–86)***

On Wednesday, July 16, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a joint hearing in light of a recent National Research Council (NRC) report titled, “Review of EPA’s Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Process,” a follow-up assessment of how EPA is implementing recommendations from a NRC review published in April 2011 on EPA’s formaldehyde assessment. The hearing examined EPA’s actions in response to both NRC reports in order to evaluate the status of the agency’s reforms to the IRIS program.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. David Dorman, Member, Committee to Review EPA’s IRIS Process, National Research Council; Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Ms. Rena Steinzor, Professor of Law, University of Maryland and President, Center for Progressive Reform; and Mr. Michael P.

Walls, Vice President of Regulatory and Technical Affairs, American Chemistry Council.

***July 31, 2014—Technology Needed to Secure
America's Border
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–90)***

On Thursday, July 31, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology and the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a joint hearing to receive testimony from witnesses outside the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on the technologies needed to better secure our nation's borders. This hearing informed the Committee on potential issues for discussion during a later hearing with the DHS Undersecretary of Science and Technology planned for September 2014 and subsequent legislation re-authorizing research and technology development projects within the S&T Directorate.

The Subcommittees heard from Dr. K. Jack Riley, Vice President of RAND National Security Research Division and Director of RAND National Defense Research Institute; Mr. David C. Maurer, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Dr. Joseph D. Eyeran, Director, Health Security Program, RTI International and Director for Research and Management, Institute for Homeland Security Solutions, Duke University.

***September 9, 2014—Bakken Petroleum:
The Substance of Energy Independence
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–92)***

On Tuesday, September 9, 2014, the Energy and Oversight Subcommittees held a joint hearing titled, Bakken Petroleum: The Substance of Energy Independence starting. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the characteristics and behavior of crude oil produced from the Bakken region in North Dakota, Montana, and Canada pursuant to a report titled, "Operation Safe Delivery Update" released by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in July 2014.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Timothy Butters, Deputy Administrator, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation; Mr. Chris Smith, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy; Ms. Kari Cutting, Vice President, North Dakota Petroleum Council; Mr. John Auers, Executive Vice President, Turner, Mason & Company; and Mr. Mark Zoanetti, Deputy Chief, Special Operations, Syracuse Fire Department.

***September 17, 2014—Business Meeting:
Resolution Authorizing the Chairman to Issue
Subpoenas***

The Subcommittee on Oversight met on September 17, 2014, to approve a resolution to authorize the issuance of a subpoena ad

testificandum to Mr. Todd Park, former Chief Technology Officer (CTO) of the United States, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The resolution was authorized by a vote of Y-4, N-3.

***November 19, 2014—The Role of the White House
Chief Technology Officer in the
HealthCare.gov Website Debacle
(Hearing Volume No. 113-96)***

On September 17, 2014, the Subcommittee on Oversight approved a resolution to authorize the issuance of a subpoena ad testificandum to Mr. Todd Park, former Chief Technology Officer (CTO) of the United States, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The subpoena compelled Mr. Park's appearance before the Subcommittee on November 19, 2014, to explain his role in the development and rollout of the HealthCare.gov website. This hearing covered what Mr. Park knew and what he reported to other senior White House officials.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Todd Park, former Chief Technology Officer of the United States, Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING
SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

***February 14, 2013—Applications for Information
Technology Research & Development
(Hearing Volume No. 113-4)***

On Thursday, February 14, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research held a hearing showing the practical applications and benefits of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) program and its significance to U.S. competitiveness.

Federal support for research and development (R&D) in NIT originally stemmed from an interest in and the challenge of developing computers capable of addressing complex problems, primarily those focused on national security and high-end applications. Over the past decades, however, federal spending for NIT R&D has encompassed a broad array of technologies, from digital libraries to cloud computing. Additionally, R&D in NIT provides a greater understanding of how to protect essential systems and networks that support fundamental sectors of our economy, from emergency communications and power grids to air-traffic control networks and national defense systems. NIT R&D works to prevent or minimize disruptions to critical information infrastructure, protect public and private services, and to detect and respond to threats while mitigating the severity of and assisting in the recovery from those threats, thus contributing to a more stable and secure nation.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Kelly Gaither, Director, Visualization Lab, Texas Advanced Computing Center, University of Texas, Austin; Dr. Kathryn McKinley, Principal Researcher, Microsoft; and Dr. Ed Lazowska, Bill and Melinda Gates Chair in Computer Science and Engineering, University of Washington.

***February 26, 2013—Cybersecurity Research and
Development: Challenges and Solutions
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-6)***

On Tuesday, February 26, 2013, the Subcommittee on Technology and Subcommittee on Research held a joint hearing examining cybersecurity research and development activities, including standards development and education and workforce training, and how they align with current and emerging threats. The hearing also reviewed the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013 (H.R. 756) which reauthorizes cybersecurity programs at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. Michael Barrett, Chief Information Security Officer, PayPal Inc.; Dr. Fred Chang, President and Chief Operating Officer, 21CT; Ms. Terry Benzel, Deputy Director, Cyber Networks and Cyber Security, University of Southern California Information Sciences Institute.

***March 5, 2013—Scientific Integrity and Transparency
(Hearing Volume No. 113–10)***

At 10 a.m. on Tuesday, March 5, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research held a hearing titled Scientific Integrity and Transparency. This hearing provided Members an opportunity to understand the problem of access to underlying data from published research funded by the federal government, and why access to this underlying data is vital to scientific integrity and transparency for peer reviewed research. On March 29th, 2012 the Investigation and Oversight Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, Federally Funded Research: Examining Public Access and Scholarly Publication Interests. The focus of this past hearing was on open access to publications, whereas the focus of this hearing was on open access to data used in federal research.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Prof. Bruce Alberts, Professor of Biochemistry, University of California San Francisco; Prof. Victoria Stodden, Assistant Professor of Statistics, Columbia University; Dr. Stanley Young, Assistant Director for Bioinformatics, National Institute of Statistical Sciences; and Mr. Sayeed Choudhury, Associate Dean for Research Data Management at Johns Hopkins University and Hodson Director of the Digital Research and Curation Center.

***March 13, 2013—STEM Education:
Industry and Philanthropic Initiatives
(Hearing Volume No. 113–11)***

On Wednesday, March 13, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research held a hearing on industry and non-profit philanthropic science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education initiatives. With an eye to COMPETES Act reauthorization of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and STEM education programs across federal research agencies, this hearing reviewed industry and philanthropic STEM education initiatives to ensure there is no duplication of efforts and proper leveraging with federal, industry, and philanthropic STEM education initiatives.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Ms. Shelly Esque, President, Intel Foundation, Vice President, Legal and Corporate Affairs, and Director, Corporate Affairs Group, Intel Corporation; Dr. Bob Smith, Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, Engineering and Technology, Honeywell Aerospace; Dr. Vince Bertram, President and Chief Executive Officer, Project Lead the Way; and Ms. Andrea Ingram, Vice President of Education and Guest Services, Museum of Science and Industry.

***April 17, 2013—An Overview of the National Science
Foundation Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
(Hearing Volume No. 113–20)***

On Wednesday, April 17, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research reviewed the Administration's fiscal year (FY) 2014 budget request for the National Science Foundation. This hearing discussed how the Administration set funding priorities for NSF research in its FY 2014 budget request and the proposal to consolidate more science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) edu-

cation programs within NSF, including programs from other federal science agencies.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1950 “to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense.” With a budget request of \$7.626 billion for FY 2014, 8.4% or \$593 million over FY 2012 enacted, the NSF is the funding source for over 20 percent of all federally-supported basic research conducted at almost 1,900 American colleges, universities, and other research institutions. The NSF has supported the research of over 200 Nobel Laureates, including ten Nobel prize winners named in 2012. For over 60 years, NSF investments in fundamental research have fueled scientific, technological, and engineering innovations that directly affect the everyday lives of Americans.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from The Honorable Dr. Cora Marrett, Acting Director, National Science Foundation and the Honorable Dr. Dan Arvizu, Chairman, National Science Board.

***April 24, 2013—Next Generation Computing
and Big Data Analytics
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-22)***

On Wednesday, April 24, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology’s Research and Technology Subcommittees examined how advancements in information technology and data analytics enable private and public sector organizations to utilize mass volumes of data to provide greater value to their customers and citizens, spurring new product and service innovations. The hearing focused on innovative data analytics capabilities, research and development efforts, management challenges, and workforce development issues associated with the “Big Data” phenomenon.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. David McQueeney, Vice President, Technical Strategy and Worldwide Operations, IBM Research; Dr. Michael Rappa, Executive Director of the Institute for Advanced Analytics, Distinguished University Professor, North Carolina State University; and Dr. Farnam Jahanian, Assistant Director for the Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) Directorate, National Science Foundation (NSF).

***May 9, 2013—Exoplanet Discoveries:
Have We Found Other Earths?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-27)***

On Thursday, May 9, 2013, the Subcommittees on Space and Research held a joint hearing titled “Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?” The purpose of the hearing was to review the recent discovery of three super-Earth sized planets by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA) Kepler space telescope. The hearing also assessed the state of exoplanet surveying, characterization, and research; NASA’s Exoplanet Exploration Program; National Science Foundation’s (NSF) Division of Astronomical Science; as well as coordination within the government and with external partners. NASA and NSF both contribute

to the search for exoplanets. NASA provides space-based telescopes to identify potential planets, while NSF builds ground-based telescopes. Both agencies fund research that assists in categorizing and characterizing candidate planets.

***May 21, 2013—The Current and Future Applications
of Biometric Technologies
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–29)***

On Tuesday, May 21, 2013, the Subcommittees on Research and Technology held a hearing examining the potential benefits biometric technologies can provide the American people, while also considering the potential policy implications of biometric implementation. Specifically, the hearing explored the current state of biometric technologies and future applications that may transform the lives of Americans—while discussing the challenges of implementing biometric technologies.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Mr. John Mears, Board Member, International Biometrics and Identification Association; and Dr. Stephanie Schuckers, Director, Center for Identification Technology Research.

***June 5, 2013—Federal Efforts to Reduce
the Impacts of Windstorms
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–34)***

On Wednesday, June 5, 2013, the Subcommittees on Research and Technology held a hearing examining the current role of research and development in mitigating the damaging effects of windstorms across the Nation and the methods of transferring the results of research into practice for stakeholders including building code developers, builders, and property owners. The hearing reviewed the activities of the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program (NWIRP), a multi-agency program between the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF). The hearing also reviewed a bill to re-authorize this program—H.R. 1786, The National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2013, sponsored by Rep. Randy Neugebauer.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Ernst Kiesling, Research Faculty, National Wind Institute, Texas Tech University; Ms. Debra Ballen, General Counsel and Senior Vice President, Public Policy, Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety; and Dr. David Prevatt, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING
SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES***June 28, 2013—Subcommittee Markup, H.R. 1786,
the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act
Authorization of 2013***

On Friday, June 28, 2013, the Subcommittee met to consider H.R. 1786, the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Authorization of 2013. The Subcommittee ordered H.R. 1786 favorably reported to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote.

Three amendments were offered. An amendment by Rep. Esty was accepted by voice vote. An amendment offered by Rep. Wilson was rejected by voice vote. An amendment offered by Rep. Peters was withdrawn.

***July 10, 2013—Strategic Planning for
Federal Manufacturing Competitiveness
(Hearing Volume No. 113–40)***

On Wednesday, July 10, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a legislative hearing on the need for strategic planning for national manufacturing competitiveness. The hearing focused specifically on H.R. 2447, the “American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act,” sponsored by Rep. Dan Lipinski. The legislation modifies an existing report required by the America COMPETES Reauthorization of 2010 by directing the National Science and Technology Council’s (NSTC) Committee on Technology to lead other agencies and stakeholders in developing a national manufacturing competitiveness strategy every four years. The strategy would aim to advance policies, such as streamlining certain government regulations and assisting with the transfer of federally-funded research and development into new products and jobs. It would require the NSTC to develop a strategic plan to improve government coordination and provide long-term guidance for federal programs and activities in support of manufacturing competitiveness, including advanced manufacturing research and development. The witnesses were asked to provide comments and recommendations on H.R. 2447—allowing Committee Members to assess the potential benefits and challenges of a national manufacturing competitiveness strategy as outlined in the legislation.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Jonathan Rich, Chairman and CEO, Berry Plastics, Inc.; Ms. Deborah Wince-Smith, President and CEO, Council on Competitiveness; and Mr. Zach Mottl, Chief Alignment Officer, Atlas Tool and Die Works, Inc.

***July 24, 2013—Improving Technology
Transfer at Universities, Research
Institutes and National Laboratories
(Hearing Volume No. 113–43)***

On Wednesday, July 24, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a legislative hearing on innovative approaches to technology transfer at universities, research institutes, and na-

tional laboratories, and on potential improvements to the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program. The hearing focused specifically on a discussion draft of legislation, titled the “Innovative Approaches to Technology Transfer Act of 2013.” The legislation would dedicate a portion of STTR funding to establish a program that awards grants for innovative technology transfer programs at universities, research institutes, and national laboratories with the goal of improving technology transfer.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Brian Wamhoff, Vice President of Research & Development and Co-founder, HemoShear, LLC; Dr. Elizabeth Hart-Wells, Assistant Vice President for Research and Associate Director of the Burton D. Morgan Center for Entrepreneurship, Purdue University; and Dr. Erik Lium, Assistant Vice Chancellor, Office of Innovation, Technology & Alliances, University of California, San Francisco.

***July 31, 2013—The Frontiers of
Human Brain Research
(Hearing Volume No. 113–45)***

On Wednesday, July 31, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing to understand the frontiers and challenges of brain science research, including its potential and limitations for curing brain diseases and rehabilitating those with brain-related injuries and disorders. The hearing also aimed to understand any policy implications from this research, including any implications for the America COMPETES reauthorization.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Story Landis, Director, National Institute for Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), National Institutes of Health (NIH); Michael McLouglin, Deputy Business Area Executive Research and Exploratory Development, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Marcus Raichle, Professor of Radiology, Neurology, Neurobiology and Biomedical Engineering, Washington University in St. Louis; and Dr. Gene Robinson, Professor in Entomology and Neuroscience and Director of the Institute for Genomic Biology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Additionally, U.S. Air Force Master Sergeant Joseph Deslauriers Jr. provided personal commentary on how the technologies developed at Johns Hopkins University’s Applied Physics Laboratory have impacted his life. He demonstrated for Members an advanced technology prosthetic that the Applied Physics Lab had developed and fitted to him.

***September 10, 2013—Examining Federal
Advanced Manufacturing Programs
(Hearing Volume No. 113–47)***

On Tuesday, September 10, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing to examine federal advanced manufacturing programs, with a focus on research and development programs at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and to review H.R. 1421, the “Advancing Innovative Manufacturing Act of 2013” sponsored by Committee Ranking Member Eddie Bernice Johnson.

***September 18, 2013—Methamphetamine Addiction:
Using Science to Explore Solutions
(Hearing Volume No. 113–48)***

On Wednesday, September 18th, the Research and Technology Subcommittee held a hearing to understand the methamphetamine (commonly known as “meth”) addiction problem, and how science can inform and provide possible solutions. Witnesses gave a general background to this growing problem, and then discussed the latest research on meth addiction including prospective technologies to prevent large-scale unauthorized purchases of pseudoephedrine (PSE). They also discussed the latest social science research to inform both prevention and treatment for meth addiction. The Science, Space, and Technology Committee has a legislative and hearing record over several Congresses on this problem, resulting in the Methamphetamine Remediation Research Act of 2007 (P.L. 110–143).

***November 13, 2013—Keeping America FIRST:
Federal Investments in Research,
Science, and Technology at NSF, NIST,
OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
(Hearing Volume No. 113–53)***

On November 13, 2013 at 10:00 a.m., the Research and Technology Subcommittee held a hearing to examine the fundamental science and research activities at the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Institutes for Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The coordination of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education programs across several federal agencies was also examined during this hearing. Witnesses were asked to testify on their perspectives about a discussion draft of legislation entitled, the Frontiers in Innovative Research, Science, and Technology (or FIRST) Act.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from: Dr. Richard Buckius, Vice President for Research at Purdue University; Dr. Daniel Sarewitz, Co-Director of the Consortium for Science, Policy & Outcomes and Professor of Science and Society at Arizona State University; Dr. Timothy Killeen, President of The Research Foundation for SUNY and Vice Chancellor for Research at SUNY System Administration; and Mr. James Brown, Executive Director of the STEM Education Coalition.

***December 12, 2013—Network for
Manufacturing Innovation Program
(Hearing Volume No. 113–59)***

On Thursday, December 12, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing to examine the need for a manufacturing innovation network and to review H.R. 2996, the “Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act of 2013,” sponsored by Representatives Tom Reed (R-NY) and Joe Kennedy (D-MA).

The Subcommittee heard testimony from two witness panels. In the first panel, Rep. Reed and Rep. Kennedy discussed their intentions in sponsoring H.R. 2996. The second panel consisted of four witnesses: Mr. Jonathan Davis, Global Vice President of Advocacy,

SEMI; Dr. Richard A. Aubrecht, Vice Chairman of the Board, Vice President, Strategy & Technology, Moog Inc.; Dr. Stephan Biller, Chief Scientist Manufacturing Technology, GE Global Research; Dr. Stan A. Veuger, Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. The witnesses discussed federal support for American manufacturing, and in particular the anticipated impact of H.R. 2996 on American manufacturing.

***January 9, 2014—Private Sector Programs
that Engage Students in STEM
(Hearing Volume No. 113–60)***

On Thursday, January 9, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing to review science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education initiatives developed and conducted by private organizations to learn what is being done by these organizations and industry to support STEM education and to ensure the federal government can leverage, not duplicate, these initiatives.

The Subcommittee heard from two panels of witnesses. The first witness panel consisted of professionals involved in private STEM education. They were: Mr. Dean Kamen, Founder, For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology (FIRST), Founder and President, DEKA Research & Development Corporation; Mr. Hadi Partovi, Co-founder and CEO, Code.org; Dr. Kemi Jona, Director, Office of STEM Education Partnerships, Research Professor, Learning Sciences and Computer Sciences, Northwestern University; and Dr. Phillip Cornwell, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology.

The second panel consisted of students who participate in Mr. Kamen's FIRST program. They were: Ms. Ellana Crew, 12th Grade, South River High School, Edgewater, Maryland; Mr. Brian Morris, 12th Grade, Chantilly Academy, Chantilly, Virginia; Mr. Daniel Nette, 11th Grade, George Mason High School, Falls Church, Virginia; and Mr. Vishnu Rachakonda, 12th Grade, Eleanor Roosevelt High School, Greenbelt, Maryland.

***January 14, 2014—Scientific Research at
the Smithsonian—More than a Museum
(Hearing Volume No. 113–61)***

On January 14, 2014, the Research and Technology Subcommittee held a hearing to examine the Smithsonian Institution's scientific research activities, as well as the management and scientific preservation techniques of museum collections. The Smithsonian has an annual operating budget of more than \$1 billion, of which approximately 70% comes from direct federal appropriations. The Smithsonian's Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 request for Congressional appropriations totals \$890 million. Congressional Appropriations for FY 2013 was \$775 million. Of this, approximately \$93 million annually is devoted to research. In many cases, Smithsonian scientists also compete for research funding from other federal grant-making agencies, including NASA, NIH, NSF, and the Department of Defense, or private grant-making organizations.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. G. Wayne Clough, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Eva J. Pell, Under

Secretary for Science, Smithsonian Institution; and Dr. Kirk Johnson, Director, National Museum of Natural History.

***March 6, 2014—Can Technology Protect
Americans from International Cybercriminals?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–67)***

On Thursday, March 6, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Research & Technology held a hearing in light of the recent cyber-crimes against the University of Maryland database and the retail store Target and others over the past holiday season. The hearing examined the current state of technology and standards to protect Americans from international cybercriminals, with a particular focus on chip and pin credit cards. It also addressed the evolution of cyber-attacks against the U.S. industry from rogue hackers to sophisticated international crime syndicates and foreign governments, including the origination point of many of these crimes.

The Committee heard testimony from Dr. Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Mr. Bob Russo, General Manager, Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council, LLC; Mr. Randy Vanderhoof, Executive Director, Smart Card Alliance; Mr. Justin Brookman, Director, Consumer Privacy, Center for Democracy & Technology; Mr. Steven Chabinsky, Senior Vice President of Legal Affairs, CrowdStrike, Inc., and Former Deputy Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation–Cyber Division.

***March 13, 2014—Subcommittee Markup,
H.R. 4186, the “Frontiers in Innovation,
Research, Science, and Technology Act of 2014”***

On Thursday, March 13, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology met to consider H.R. 4186, the FIRST Act of 2014. The Subcommittee ordered the bill be favorably reported to the Full Committee by a voice vote.

Fourteen amendments were offered. Eight amendments were considered en bloc and passed by voice vote. One amendment was passed by voice vote. Two amendments were withdrawn. One amendment failed by voice vote. Two amendments failed by recorded vote.

***April 9, 2014—Prizes to Spur Innovation
and Technology Breakthroughs
(Hearing Volume No. 113–71)***

On April 9, 2014, the Research and Technology Subcommittee held a hearing titled, “Prizes to Spur Innovation and Technology Breakthroughs,” to examine the role of prizes funded by the private sector and federal science agencies in spurring technical innovation. The FIRST Act (H.R. 4186) encourages more public-private partnerships for science and technology prize competitions, especially to spur breakthrough innovations that will spur new economic growth and jobs.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Christopher Frangione, Vice President, Prize Development, XPRIZE Foundation; Mr. Donnie Wilson, CEO, Elastec AmericanMarine; Mr.

Narinder Singh, Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer, Appirio and President, TopCoder; and Dr. Sharon M. Moe, MD, FASN, President-Elect, American Society of Nephrology.

***May 20, 2014—Nanotechnology for the 21st Century
(Hearing Volume No. 113–75)***

On Tuesday, May 20, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing entitled, Nanotechnology for the 21st Century. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the current state of nanotechnology research and development (R&D) as well as future opportunities and challenges. In addition, the hearing discussed policy issues surrounding nanotechnology applications and activities, federal funding levels for nanotechnology R&D, and key legislative initiatives including the interagency National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI).

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Timothy Persons, Chief Scientist, United States Government Accountability Office; Dr. Lloyd Whitman, Interim Director of the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office and Deputy Director of the Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Dr. Keith Stevenson, Professor, Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, The University of Texas at Austin; Dr. Mark Hersam, Department of Materials Science & Engineering, McCormick School of Engineering & Applied Science, Northwestern University; and Mr. Les Ivie, President & CEO, F Cubed.

***June 12, 2014—Reducing the Administrative
Workload for Federally Funded Research
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–79)***

On Thursday, June 12, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Research and Technology held a joint hearing in light of a recent National Science Board (NSB) report titled, “Reducing Investigators’ Administrative Workload for Federally Funded Research,” on administrative burdens facing institutions that receive federal funding for research. The hearing examined concerns raised and policy actions recommended in the NSB report to eliminate or modify ineffective regulations, harmonize and streamline requirements, and increase efficiency and effectiveness for universities receiving federal funds.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Arthur Bienenstock, Chairman, Task Force on Administrative Burden, National Science Board; Dr. Susan Wyatt Sedwick, Chair, Federal Demonstration Partnership; President, FDP Foundation; Dr. Gina Lee-Glauser, Vice President for Research, Syracuse University, Office of Research; and The Honorable Allison Lerner, Inspector General, National Science Foundation, Office of Inspector General.

***June 18, 2014—The Future of Surface Transportation
(Hearing Volume No. 113–80)***

On Wednesday, June 18, 2014, the Research and Technology Subcommittee convened a hearing to review the research, development, and technology (RD&T) in surface transportation, including oversight on federally-sponsored research activities at the Depart-

ment of Transportation (DoT). The hearing gave the Subcommittee an opportunity to understand current transportation RD&T activities including issues specific to a surface transportation reauthorization bill. Witnesses represented a wide variety of stakeholders, including academia, industry, and government.

The Subcommittee received testimony from the Honorable Gregory D. Winfree, Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, United States Department of Transportation; Scott Belcher, President and CEO, Intelligent Transportation Society of America; John Maddox, Research Scientist, Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Kristen Tabar, Vice President, Technical Administration Planning Office, Toyota Technical Center; Dr. Christopher Barkan, Professor and George Krambles Faculty Fellow, Executive Director, Rail Transportation and Engineering Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and Troy Woodruff, Chief of Staff, Indiana Department of Transportation.

***June 26, 2014—Technology for
Patient Safety at Veterans Hospitals
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–83)***

On Thursday, June 26, 2014, the Research & Technology and Oversight subcommittees held a joint hearing, Technology for Patient Safety at Veterans Hospitals. The purpose of the hearing was to assess the potential benefits of new technologies to prevent hospital-acquired infections (HAIs), especially given the high percentage of HAIs and mortality rates among patients at some Veterans Administration (VA) hospitals. Research supported by the National Science Foundation in robotics, nanotechnology, and other areas of the biological sciences has helped to bring about technological innovations to prevent HAIs. Witnesses also discussed the importance and challenges of technology evaluation.

The Subcommittees heard from Dr. Chetan Jinadatha, Chief, Infectious Diseases, Central Texas Veterans Health Care System; Dr. Elaine Cox, Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, Director of Infection Prevention, Director of Pediatric Antimicrobial Stewardship, Riley Hospital for Children; Dr. Trish M. Perl, Professor of Medicine and Pathology, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Professor of Epidemiology, Bloomberg School of Public Health; Senior Epidemiologist, Johns Hopkins Medicine; Mr. Jeff Smith, President, Electro-spec, Inc.; and Mr. Morris Miller, Chief Executive Officer, Xenex Disinfection Services.

***July 17, 2014—Policies to Spur Innovative
Medical Breakthroughs from Laboratories to
Patients
(Hearing Volume No. 113–87)***

On Thursday, July 17, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing titled, “Policies to Spur Innovative Medical Breakthroughs from Laboratories to Patients,” to explore public and private sector efforts in basic, applied, translational, and clinical scientific research at the intersection of biomedical sciences, physical sciences, engineering, and computer and information

sciences. The hearing explored what public policies may spur more innovation and investment for medical breakthroughs.

The Subcommittee received testimony from; Dr. Harold Varmus, Director, National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health; Dr. Marc Tessier-Lavigne, President and Carson Family Professor, Laboratory of Brain Development and Repair, The Rockefeller University; Dr. Jay Keasling, Hubbard Howe Jr. Distinguished Professor of Biochemical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley; Professor, Department of Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering, University of California, Berkeley; Professor Department of Bioengineering, University of California, Berkeley; Director, Synthetic Biology Engineering Research Center; and Dr. Craig Venter, Founder, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer, J. Craig Venter Institute, Synthetic Genomics, Inc., and Human Longevity, Inc.

***July 29, 2014—A Review of the
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
(Hearing Volume No. 113–88)***

On Tuesday, July 29, 2014 the Subcommittee on Research and Technology of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to examine strengths, weaknesses, challenges, and accomplishments of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP). NEHRP is a cross-agency effort to reduce the long-term risks from earthquakes. Currently, four federal agencies have responsibility for long-term earthquake risk reduction under the NEHRP program: NIST, FEMA, NSF, and USGS.

The Subcommittee heard from two panels of witnesses. The first panel included: Dr. John R. Hayes, Jr., Director, National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST); Dr. Pramod P. Khargonekar, Assistant Director, Directorate of Engineering, National Science Foundation (NSF); Dr. David Applegate, Associate Director for Natural Hazards, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); and Mr. Roy E. Wright, Deputy Associate Administrator for Mitigation, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The second panel of witnesses included: Dr. Julio A. Ramirez, Professor of Civil Engineering, NEES Chief Officer and NEEScomm Center Director, George E. Brown Jr., Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation (NEES), Purdue University; Dr. William U. Savage, Consulting Seismologist, William Savage Consulting, LLC; Mr. Jonathon Monken, Director and Homeland Security Advisor, Illinois Emergency Management Agency; and Dr. Andrew S. Whittaker, Professor and Chair, Director MCEER, Department of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering, University at Buffalo, State University of New York.

***July 31, 2014—Technology Needed
to Secure America’s Border
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–90)***

On Thursday, July 31, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology and the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a joint hearing to receive testimony from witnesses outside the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

on the technologies needed to better secure our nation's borders. This hearing informed the Committee on potential issues for discussion during a later hearing with the DHS Undersecretary of Science and Technology planned for September and subsequent legislation re-authorizing research and technology development projects within the S&T Directorate.

The Subcommittees heard from Dr. K. Jack Riley, Vice President of RAND National Security Research Division and Director of RAND National Defense Research Institute; Mr. David C. Maurer, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Dr. Joseph D. Eyerman, Director, Health Security Program, RTI International and Director for Research and Management, Institute for Homeland Security Solutions, Duke University.

***September 9, 2014—Strategy and Mission
of the DHS Science and Technology Directorate
(JOINT HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–91)***

On Tuesday, September 9, 2014 the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies of the Committee on Homeland Security and the Subcommittee on Research and Technology of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a joint oversight hearing to review the strategy, mission, programs, projects, and other activities of the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS S&T).

The Subcommittees heard from The Honorable Reginald Brothers, Under Secretary for Science and Technology, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. David C. Maurer, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING
SELECTED LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES***February 27, 2013—A Review of The Space
Leadership Preservation Act
(Hearing Volume No. 113-008)***

At 10:00 a.m. on February 28, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled, “A Review of the Space Leadership Preservation Act” to receive testimony on legislation (H.R. 6491) first introduced in the last Congress and re-introduced for the 113th Congress. This hearing informed the Science, Space, and Technology Committee’s consideration of the policies, organization, programs, and budget in re-authorizing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in this Congress.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from The Honorable Frank R. Wolf, Chairman of the Commerce-Justice-Science Subcommittee, The Honorable John Culberson, Mr. A Thomas Young, Chair of the Board for SAIC (testifying on his own behalf), and Mr. Elliot Pulham, Chief Executive Officer of The Space Foundation.

***April 24, 2013—An Overview of the National
Aeronautics and Space Administration
Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
(Hearing Volume No. 113-23)***

On April 24, 2014, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing with NASA Administrator Charles Bolden to review the Administration’s FY 2014 budget request for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and examine its priorities and challenges.

***May 9, 2013—Exoplanet Discoveries:
Have We Found Other Earths?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-27)***

On Thursday, May 9, the Subcommittees on Space and Research held a joint hearing titled, “Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?” The purpose of the hearing was to review the recent discovery of three super-Earth sized planets by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA) Kepler space telescope. The hearing also assessed the state of exoplanet surveying, characterization, and research; NASA’s Exoplanet Exploration Program; National Science Foundation’s (NSF) Division of Astronomical Science; as well as coordination within the government and with external partners. NASA and NSF both contribute to the search for exoplanets. NASA provides space-based telescopes to identify potential planets, while NSF builds ground-based telescopes. Both agencies fund research that assists in categorizing and characterizing candidate planets.

***May 21, 2013—Next Steps in
Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond
(Hearing Volume No. 113–30)***

On May 21, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled, “Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond.” The purpose of this hearing was to examine possible options for the next steps in human space flight and how these options move the United States closer to a human mission to Mars and beyond. In particular, the Committee explored whether the Administration’s proposed asteroid rendezvous mission is a better precursor for an eventual manned mission to Mars compared to Apollo-like follow-on missions to return to the Moon.

***June 19, 2013—NASA Authorization Act of 2013
(Hearing Volume No. 113–37)***

On June 19, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled, “NASA Authorization Act of 2013.” The purpose of the hearing was to review a discussion draft of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Authorization Act of 2013. The most recent NASA Authorization Act, passed in 2010, authorized NASA for three years. As the expiration of that authorization nears, the Committee will consider the priorities, funding levels, and authorities granted to NASA contained in the draft legislation.

***July 10, 2013—Subcommittee Markup, Committee
Print,
H.R. , The National Aeronautics and Space
Administration Authorization Act of 2013***

On Wednesday, July 10, 2013, the Subcommittee met to consider the Committee Print to The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2013. An amendment in the nature of a substitute, offered by Rep. Edwards, was not agreed to by a recorded vote of Y–9, N–12. The Subcommittee ordered the Committee Print be favorably reported to the Full Committee by a vote of Y–11, N–9.

***September 20, 2013—NASA Infrastructure:
Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
(Hearing Volume No. 113–50)***

On Friday, September 20th, the Space Subcommittee held a hearing to review NASA’s efforts to manage its facilities and infrastructure, the agency’s current legislated authorities, and its proposed legislation to provide greater flexibility to the agency. NASA is the ninth largest federal government real property holder; however, nearly 80 percent of the agency’s facilities are 40 or more years old. A 2012 study by NASA estimated that NASA may have as many as 865 unneeded facilities, with maintenance costs of over \$24 million a year. Similarly, NASA has a backlog of over \$2.19 billion in deferred maintenance. The NASA Office of the Inspector General (OIG), the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academies, and Congress have repeatedly highlighted the need to address NASA’s aging infrastructure. During this hearing, NASA’s Associate Deputy Administrator and Inspector General dis-

cussed infrastructure maintenance across the agency as a whole, as well as site-specific infrastructure issues that are currently facing NASA.

***November 20, 2013—Commercial Space
(Hearing Volume No. 113–56)***

At 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, November 20, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled, “Commercial Space.” The hearing examined ways in which companies are utilizing federal support and government policies to grow their commercial businesses in space launch, communications, GPS, remote sensing, weather monitoring, suborbital tourism and science experimentation, and human spaceflight. The witnesses also addressed what government policies would be helpful to U.S. commercial space industry. Witnesses also addressed the policies contained in H.R. 3038, the Suborbital and Orbital Advancement and Regulatory Streamlining (SOARS) Act.

The first witness panel consisted of the Honorable Kevin McCarthy, Majority Whip of the U.S. House of Representatives. The second panel consisted of: Ms. Patricia Cooper, President of the Satellite Industry Association; Mr. Stuart Witt, CEO and General Manager of the Mojave Air and Space Port; and Dennis Tito, Chairman of the Inspiration Mars Foundation.

***February 4, 2014—Necessary Updates to
the Commercial Space Launch Act
(Hearing Volume No. 113–63)***

On Tuesday, February 4, 2014, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled, “Necessary Updates to the Commercial Space Launch Act.” The industry has grown since the passage of the Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984 (P.L. 98–575) thirty years ago, and the law has been amended several times since then. The Commercial Space Launch Act (CSLA) provides authority to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to license launches and indemnify launch providers from third-party claims should an accident occur. The law also provides a framework for the FAA’s regulatory authority. This hearing examined the various changes in the industry and what, if any, accompanying changes to the Commercial Space Launch Act may be needed going forward.

The Subcommittee heard from three witnesses: Dr. George Nield, Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation at the Federal Aviation Administration; Dr. Alicia Cackley, Director of Financial Markets and Community Investment Team at the Government Accountability Office; and Dr. Henry Hertzfeld, Research Professor of Space Policy and International Affairs at the Elliot School of International Affairs at George Washington University.

***March 27, 2014—A Review of the
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration Budget
for Fiscal Year 2015
(Hearing Volume No. 113–70)***

On Thursday, March 27, 2014, the Subcommittee on Space of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hear-

ing to review the Administration's fiscal year 2015 (FY15) budget request for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and examine its priorities and challenges.

The hearing had one witness, the Honorable Charles F. Bolden, Jr., Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

***April 9, 2014—Subcommittee Markup, H.R. 4412,
the “National Aeronautics and Space
Administration Authorization Act of 2014”***

On Wednesday, April 9, 2014, the Subcommittee met to consider H.R. 4412, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014. The Subcommittee ordered the bill be favorably reported to the Full Committee by voice vote.

***May 9, 2014—Space Traffic Management:
How to Prevent a Real Life “Gravity”
(Hearing Volume No. 113–74)***

At 10:00 am on Friday, May 9, 2014, the Space Subcommittee held a hearing titled, “Space Traffic Management: How to Prevent a Real Life ‘Gravity’.” There are currently three agencies that play a primary role in tracking and mitigation of orbital debris that may be hazardous to operational satellites or life and property on Earth, if the debris is large enough upon reentering the Earth's atmosphere. The Joint Functional Component Command for Space (JFCC SPACE), part of the Department of Defense, is responsible for tracking orbital debris, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) asserts jurisdiction for mitigating orbital debris from satellites, and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulates orbital debris from launch and reentry activities. This hearing explored the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Defense, FAA, and FCC in policing orbital debris, what authorities are currently granted by Congress to federal agencies, and how they coordinate these activities.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Lt. Gen. John “Jay” Raymond, Commander, 14th Air Force, Air Force Space Command, and Commander, Joint Functional Component Command for Space, U.S. Strategic Command; Mr. George Zamka, Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration; Mr. Robert Nelson, Chief Engineer, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission; Mr. P.J. Blount, Adjunct Professor, Air and Space Law, University of Mississippi School of Law; and Mr. Brian Weeden, Technical Advisor, Secure World Foundation.

***June 20, 2014—NASA Security:
Assessing the Agency's Efforts
to Protect Sensitive Information
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–81)***

The Subcommittees on Space and Oversight held a joint hearing, NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information, at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, June 20, 2014. The Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academy of Public

Administration (NAPA), and the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) have all released reports within the past several months addressing how NASA manages access of NASA facilities and sensitive information to foreign nationals. This hearing reviewed these practices and procedures, as well as recommendations for improvement identified in these reports.

The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Richard Keegan, Associate Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Ms. Belva Martin, Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management, Government Accountability Office; Ms. Gail A. Robinson, Deputy Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Mr. Douglas Webster, Fellow, National Academy of Public Administration and Principal, Cambio Consulting Group.

***September 10, 2014—Exploring Our Solar System:
The ASTEROIDS Act as a Key Step
(Hearing Volume No. 113–93)***

The Subcommittee on Space held a legislative hearing on September 10, 2014, to hear witness comments on H.R. 5063, the American Space Technology for Exploring Resource Opportunities In Deep Space (ASTERIODS) Act. The Subcommittee also discussed issues facing the planetary science community, including challenges the community is facing due to the low inventories of Plutonium-238 for deep space missions, NASA's proposed budget for planetary science, and potential commercial interests.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Jim Green, NASA Planetary Science Division Director; Dr. Jim Bell, Professor of Earth and Space Science Exploration, Arizona State University, and President, Board of Directors, The Planetary Society; Dr. Mark Sykes, CEO and Director, Planetary Science Institute; Professor Joanne Gabrynowicz, Professor Emerita, Director Emerita, Journal of Space Law Editor-in-Chief Emerita, University of Mississippi; and Dr. Philip Christensen, Co-Chair, NRC Committee on Astrobiology and Planetary Science (CAPS), Chair, Mars Panel, NRC Planetary Decadal Survey, Regents Professor, Arizona State University.

***December 10, 2014—An Update on the Space Launch
System and Orion:
Monitoring the Development of the Nation's
Deep Space Exploration Capabilities
(Hearing Volume No. 113–98)***

The Subcommittee on Space held a hearing on December 10, 2014, to examine the progress, challenges, and future opportunities for the Space Launch System (SLS) and Orion Multipurpose Crew Vehicle (Orion).

The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Bill Gerstenmaier, Associate Administrator for Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate, NASA; and Ms. Cristina Chaplain, Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management, Government Accountability Office.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING
SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES***February 26, 2013—Cybersecurity Research
and Development: Challenges and Solutions
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-6)***

On Tuesday, February 26, 2013, the Subcommittee on Technology and Subcommittee on Research held a joint hearing examining cybersecurity research and development activities, including standards development and education and workforce training, and how they align with current and emerging threats. The hearing also reviewed the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013 (H.R. 756) which reauthorizes cybersecurity programs at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

***March 20, 2013—Examining the
Effectiveness of NIST Laboratories
(Hearing Volume No. 113-16)***

On Wednesday, March 20, 2013, the Subcommittee on Technology held a hearing examining how the work conducted at National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) laboratories is aligned with the promotion of American innovation and industrial competitiveness. The work of the laboratories supports industries such as healthcare, information technology, manufacturing, and construction. In addition, witnesses have been asked to address how the NIST labs: prioritize project decisions; measure success and set metrics; and work with industry and academic customers. The hearing also solicited recommendations on improving laboratory effectiveness as the Committee considers reauthorizing NIST and its labs.

Members heard testimony from Dr. Willie E. May, Associate Director for Laboratory Programs, National Institute of Standards and Technology and Dr. Ross B. Corotis, Denver Business Challenge Professor, University of Colorado at Boulder; Member, Laboratory Assessments Board, National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

***April 18, 2013—An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2014
Budget Proposal at the National Institute of
Standards and Technology (NIST)
(Hearing Volume No. 113-21)***

On Thursday, April 18, 2013, the Subcommittee on Technology held a hearing examining the Administration's proposed fiscal year (FY) 2014 budget request for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). NIST is a non-regulatory agency within the Department of Commerce. Originally founded in 1901 as the National Bureau of Standards, NIST's mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life. By working closely

alongside industry, NIST has become recognized as a provider of high-quality information utilized by the private sector.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Patrick Gallagher, Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and Director, National Institute of Standards and Technology.

National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Spending

(dollars in millions)

Account	FY12 Enacted	FY13 CR (Annualized)	FY13 CR (final*)	FY14 Request	FY14 Request vs. FY12 enacted	
					\$	%
Scientific & Technical Research and Services (STRS)	567.0	570.5	577.9	693.7	126.7	22.3
Construction of Research Facilities (CRF)	55.4	55.7	55.8	60.0	4.6	8.3
Industrial Technology Services (ITS)	128.4	129.2	133.0	174.5	46.1	35.9
Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)	128.4	129.2	119.5	153.1	24.7	19.2
Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech)	0.0	0.0	13.5	21.4	21.4	100.0
Totals:	750.8	755.4	766.7	928.3	177.5	23.6

*estimate based on final FY13 CR, sequester, rescissions

***April 24, 2013—Next Generation Computing
and Big Data Analytics
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–22)***

On Wednesday, April 24, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology’s Research and Technology Subcommittees examined how advancements in information technology and data analytics enable private and public sector organizations to utilize mass volumes of data to provide greater value to their customers and citizens, spurring new product and service innovations. The hearing focused on innovative data analytics capabilities, research and development efforts, management challenges, and workforce development issues associated with the “Big Data” phenomenon.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. David McQueeney, Vice President, Technical Strategy and Worldwide Operations, IBM Research; Dr. Michael Rappa, Executive Director of the Institute for Advanced Analytics, Distinguished University Professor, North Carolina State University; and Dr. Farnam Jahanian, Assistant Director for the Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) Directorate, National Science Foundation (NSF).

***May 21, 2013—The Current and Future Applications
of Biometric Technologies
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–29)***

On Tuesday, May 21, 2013, the Subcommittees on Research and Technology held a hearing examining the potential benefits biometric technologies can provide the American people, while also considering the potential policy implications of biometric implementation. Specifically, the hearing will explore the current state of biometric technologies and future applications that may transform the lives of Americans while determining the challenges of implementing biometric technologies.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Mr. John Mears, Board Member, International Biometrics and Identification Association; and Dr. Stephanie Schuckers, Director, Center for Identification Technology Research.

***June 5, 2013—Federal Efforts to Reduce the Impacts
of Windstorms
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–34)***

On Wednesday, June 5, 2013, the Subcommittees on Research and Technology held a hearing examining the current role of research and development in mitigating the damaging effects of windstorms across the Nation and the methods of transferring the results of research into practice for stakeholders including building code developers, builders, and property owners. The hearing reviewed the activities of the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program (NWIRP), a multi-agency program between the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF). The hearing also reviewed a bill to re-authorize this program—H.R. 1786, The National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2013, sponsored by Rep. Randy Neugebauer.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Ernst Kiesling, Research Faculty, National Wind Institute, Texas Tech University; Ms. Debra Ballen, General Counsel and Senior Vice President, Public Policy, Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety; and Dr. David Prevatt, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida.

Oversight Plan

LAMAR S. SMITH, Texas
CHAIRMAN

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Texas
RANKING MEMBER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

2321 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6301

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February 5, 2013

The Honorable Darrell Issa
Chairman
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
2157 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515

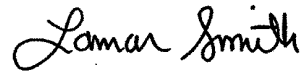
The Honorable Candice Miller
Chairman
Committee on House Administration
1320 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Issa and Chairman Miller,

Enclosed herewith please find the oversight plan of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, adopted January 23, 2013, pursuant to House Rule X (2)(d). Further, an electronic version of the oversight plan, in Microsoft Word format, was received by Linda Good, Chief Clerk for the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, today.

If there are any questions or concerns regarding the submission of this plan, please direct them to the Committee's Chief Counsel, Holt Lackey. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Lamar Smith
Chairman

cc: The Honorable Eddie Bernice Johnson

Enclosure

**U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS
(INCLUDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS OF
DECEMBER 15, 2014)**

House Rule X sets the Committee's legislative jurisdiction while also assigning broad general oversight responsibilities (Appendix A). Rule X also assigns the Committee special oversight responsibility for "reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving non-military research and development." The Committee appreciates the special function entrusted to it and will continue to tackle troubled programs and search for waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in non-military research and development programs regardless of where they may be found.

Much of the oversight work of the Committee is carried out by and through the Oversight Subcommittee. However, oversight is conducted by every Subcommittee and the full Committee. All components of the Committee take their oversight charge seriously, and those components have worked cooperatively in the past, as they will in the future, to meet our oversight responsibilities.

The Committee also routinely works with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Inspectors General (IG) of our agencies to maintain detailed awareness of the work of those offices. The Committee currently has numerous outstanding requests with the GAO and more will be developed in the coming weeks and months. Many of these requests are bipartisan, having been signed by both the Chairmen and Ranking Members of our Committee and Subcommittees, or include multiple Committee Chairmen where there are shared interests. The Committee also works collaboratively with the National Academies of Science, the Congressional Research Service, the Office of Government Ethics, and the Office of Special Counsel, as well as various other independent investigative and oversight entities.

Oversight is commonly driven by emerging events. The Committee will address burgeoning issues and topics as they transpire. Nevertheless, the Committee feels that the work contained in this plan reflects an accurate portrayal of its oversight intentions as of January, 2013.

Space

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) human spaceflight program

The Committee will continue to provide oversight of NASA's human spaceflight program as it undergoes a period of uncertainty and transition following various Administration proposals. Specific attention will be paid to the feasibility of NASA's plans and priorities relative to their resources and requirements.

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond
May 21, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Authorization Act of 2013
June 19, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
February 27, 2013*

*Full Committee Hearing
Mars Flyby 2021: The First Deep Space Mission
for the Orion and Space Launch System?
February 27, 2014*

Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2015
March 27, 2014

Full Committee Hearing
Pathways to Exploration: A Review of the Future of
Human Space Exploration
June 25, 2014

Full Committee Hearing
Nuclear Future
December 10, 2014

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Update on the Space Launch System and Orion:
Monitoring the Development of the Nation's Deep Space
Exploration Capabilities
December 10, 2014

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
The Future of Nuclear Energy
December 11, 2014

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Commercial Space Transportation

FAA's Office of Commercial Space Transportation (OCST) licenses commercial launch vehicles. An area of increasing interest is the emergence of a number of fledgling commercial human suborbital space flight ventures. In addition to its oversight of the FAA's OCST, the Committee will examine the progress of the emerging personal space flight industry, as well as the challenges it faces.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
February 27, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Commercial Space
November 20, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Necessary Updates to the Commercial Space Launch Act
February 4, 2014

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Update on the Space Launch System and Orion:
Monitoring the Development of the Nation's Deep Space
Exploration Capabilities
December 10, 2014

NASA Space Science

The Committee will monitor NASA's efforts to prioritize, plan, launch, and operate space science missions within cost and schedule. Particular attention will be paid to programs that exceed cost estimates to ensure they do not adversely impact the development and launch of other missions.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for
Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Space & Research
Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?
May 9, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond
May 21, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
September 20, 2013

Full Committee Hearing

Astrobiology: Search for Biosignatures in our Solar System and Beyond
December 4, 2013

Full Committee Hearing

Mars Flyby 2021: The First Deep Space Mission for the Orion and Space Launch System?
February 27, 2014

Space Subcommittee Hearing

A Review of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2015
March 27, 2014

Full Committee Hearing

Astrobiology and the Search for Life in the Universe
May 21, 2014

Full Committee Hearing

Pathways to Exploration: A Review of the Future of Human Space Exploration
June 25, 2014

Subcommittee on Space

Exploring our Solar System: The ASTEROIDS Act as a Key Step
September 10, 2014

Space Subcommittee Hearing

*An Update on the Space Launch System and Orion:
Monitoring the Development of the Nation's Deep Space
Exploration Capabilities*
December 10, 2014

FAA Research and Development (R&D) activities

The Committee will oversee the R&D activities at the FAA to ensure that they lead to improvements in FAA mission performance. The Committee has a particular interest in the performance of the Joint Planning and Development Office (JPDO), and FAA's management of its Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen) program.

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing

*Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System:
Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety*
February 15, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing

Commercial Space
November 20, 2013

Commercial Orbital Transportation Services (COTS)

The Committee will evaluate the ability, cost, safety, and reliability of commercial providers to meet NASA requirements to deliver cargo and crew to the ISS.

Space Subcommittee Hearing

A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
February 27, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing

*An Overview of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014*
April 24, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing

NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
September 20, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing

Commercial Space
November 20, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing

Necessary Updates to the Commercial Space Launch Act
February 4, 2014

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2015
March 27, 2014*

International Space Station (ISS) utilization and operation

The plans for operation and utilization of the ISS will continue to draw the Committee's attention as NASA attempts to fully utilize the unique research opportunities that the facility offers, while exclusively relying on logistical services from commercial and foreign providers. Given the significant national investment to date in the facility, Congress has directed that NASA maintain a strong research and technology program to take advantage of ISS's unique capabilities.

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
February 27, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for
Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
September 20, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
Commercial Space
November 20, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
Necessary Updates to the Commercial Space Launch Act
February 4, 2014*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for
Fiscal Year 2015
March 27, 2014*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Update on the Space Launch System and Orion:
Monitoring the Development of the Nation's Deep Space
Exploration Capabilities
December 10, 2014*

Aeronautics Research

An important area for oversight will be NASA's aeronautics research and development program. The Committee plans to examine NASA's ability to support the interagency effort to modernize the nation's air traffic management system, as well as its ability to undertake important long-term R&D on aircraft safety, emissions, noise, and energy consumption - R&D that will have a significant impact on the quality of life and U.S. competitiveness in aviation.

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System:
Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety
February 15, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
September 20, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for
Fiscal Year 2015
March 27, 2014*

NASA contract and financial management

A perennial topic on GAO's high risk series, NASA financial management will continue to receive attention from the Committee. The Committee will also monitor NASA's contract management to ensure acquisitions are handled appropriately.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for
Fiscal Year 2015
March 27, 2014

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Space & Oversight
NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information
June 20, 2014

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Update on the Space Launch System and Orion:
Monitoring the Development of the Nation's Deep Space
Exploration Capabilities
December 10, 2014

Near Earth Objects

Congress provided guidance to NASA relating to Near Earth Objects in its last two authorization bills. The Committee will continue to monitor NASA's compliance with that direction, as well as determine whether additional oversight is necessary.

Within the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee's jurisdiction, activities warranting further review include costs associated with cancellation of the Constellation program, NASA's approach to develop and fund a successor to the Space Shuttle, and investment in NASA launch infrastructure. NASA has not clearly articulated what types of future human space flight missions it wishes to pursue, or their rationale.

Full Committee Hearing
Threats from Space: A Review of U.S. Government Efforts
to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors, Part I
March 19, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Threats from Space, Part II: A Review of Private Sector Efforts
to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors
April 10, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Space Traffic Management: How to Prevent a Real Life "Gravity"
May 9, 2014

Subcommittee on Space
Exploring our Solar System: The ASTEROIDS Act as a Key Step
September 10, 2014

Energy

Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science

DOE plays a leading role in supporting basic research in the physical sciences and driving long-term innovation and economic growth. The Committee will conduct oversight of Office of Science programs to review prioritization across, and management within, its major program areas. Special attention will also be given to the cost, operation, and maintenance of DOE's existing and planned major facilities.

Energy Subcommittee Hearing

America's Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge

May 22, 2013

Full Committee Hearing

Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities

June 18, 2013

Energy Subcommittee Hearing

Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National

Laboratories and Science Activities

July 11, 2013

Energy Subcommittee Hearing

Providing the Tools for Scientific Discovery and Basic Energy Research:

The Department of Energy Science Mission

October 30, 2013

Full Committee Hearing

Department of Energy Science and Technology Priorities

April 10, 2014

Subcommittee on Energy

A Review of the P5: The U.S. Vision for Particle Physics After Discovery of the

Higgs Boson

June 10, 2014

Subcommittee on Energy

Fusion Energy: The World's Most Complex Energy Project

July 11, 2014

DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)

The Committee will undertake efforts to improve focus, prioritization, and transparency of EERE programs, and provide close oversight to ensure that programs are managed efficiently, duplication is limited, and funding is allocated appropriately and effectively.

Full Committee Hearing

Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities

June 18, 2013

Full Committee Hearing

Department of Energy Science and Technology Priorities

April 10, 2014

Fossil Energy R&D

Fossil energy will remain a crucial aspect of America's energy portfolio for the foreseeable future. In the 113th Congress, the Committee will continue to ensure that fossil fuel R&D programs are appropriately focused and managed efficiently. Expected areas of oversight include coal R&D prioritization and program management and oil and gas R&D efforts.

Energy Subcommittee Hearing

American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market, and Policy Drivers

February 13, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing

Energy & Environment

A Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities

April 26, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing

Energy & Environment

*Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific
and Environmental Issues*
May 7, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
June 24, 2013

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
The Future of Coal: Utilizing America's Abundant Energy Resources
July 25, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready?
October 29, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
Science of Capture and Storage: Understanding EPA's Carbon Rules
March 12, 2014

Full Committee Hearing
EPA's Carbon Plan: Failure by Design
July 30, 2014

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Oversight
Bakken Petroleum: The Substance of Energy Independence
September 9, 2014

DOE loan guarantees

Recent program management problems associated with DOE loan guarantees necessarily call for greater attention by the Committee. Ensuring the program minimizes risk to taxpayers and addresses previously identified problems will be a priority in the 113th Congress.

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
Federal Financial Support for Energy Technologies:
Assessing Costs and Benefits
March 13, 2013

Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E)

The Committee will undertake oversight of ARPA-E program funding and management in the 113th Congress, examining the appropriate role for and focus of ARPA-E in the context of DOE's numerous other clean energy-focused programs and activities.

Full Committee Hearing
Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities
June 18, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Department of Energy Science and Technology Priorities
April 10, 2014

DOE Contract Management

DOE programs have come under frequent scrutiny for contract management practices. GAO designated DOE's contract management as high-risk in 1990 and continues to identify areas of potential waste, fraud, and abuse.

Full Committee Hearing
Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities
June 18, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Department of Energy Science and Technology Priorities
April 10, 2014

Nuclear R&D

The Committee will provide oversight of the nation's nuclear R&D activities with the goal of unleashing the potential of emissions-free energy. DOE, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and industry stakeholders are working to advance reactor construction of new nuclear reactors. The Committee will examine how DOE R&D can best contribute to this goal through the advancement of various nuclear energy technologies.

*Energy Subcommittee Hearing
American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market, and Policy Drivers
February 13, 2013*

*Energy Subcommittee Hearing
The Future of Nuclear Energy
December 11, 2014*

Environment

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
The State of the Environment: Evaluating Progress and Priorities
 February 14, 2013

Science and R&D at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Committee will continue to provide oversight of EPA's management of science and its use of science in the decision making process, including lab management, regulatory science, transparency, and risk assessment. In particular, the Committee will examine how to better integrate science into the Administration's regulatory decision-making process.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Mid-Level Ethanol Blends: Consumer and Technical Research Needs
 February 26, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes
 March 20, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues
 May 7, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards
 June 12, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
 June 24, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready?
 October 29, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within
the Environmental Protection Agency
 November 14, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Examining the Science of EPA Overreach: A Case Study in Texas
 February 5, 2014

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Ensuring Open Science at EPA
 February 11, 2014

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
Science of Capture and Storage: Understanding EPA's Carbon Rules
 March 12, 2014

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Oversight
Status of Reforms to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System
 July 16, 2014

Federal climate research activities

The Committee will continue to monitor programs to address climate change issues across the federal government to ensure that existing programs are necessary, appropriately focused, effectively coordinated, and properly organized to prevent duplication of efforts and waste taxpayer resources.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Policy Relevant Climate Issues in Context
 April 25, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards
 June 12, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather
 December 11, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
Science of Capture and Storage: Understanding EPA's Carbon Rules
 March 12, 2014

Full Committee Hearing
Examining the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Process
 May 29, 2014

Full Committee Hearing
EPA's Carbon Plan: Failure by Design
 July 30, 2014

Full Committee Hearing
The Administration's Climate Plan: Failure by Design
 September 17, 2014

Federal ocean research activities

The Committee will evaluate the President's National Policy for the Stewardship of the Ocean, Coasts, and Great Lakes, which adopted the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force recommendations aimed at addressing the future of our oceans. The Committee will monitor the implementation of this plan, as well as federal oceanic R&D policy generally.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2015
 April 30, 2014

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Weather Forecasting

The Committee will examine funding prioritization and program management challenges related to the NOAA's mission to understand and predict changes in weather, particularly as they relate to severe weather events that threaten life and property.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting
 May 25, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting, Part 2
 June 26, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
 September 19, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather
 December 11, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2015
 April 30, 2014

NASA Earth Science

The Committee will monitor NASA's efforts to prioritize, plan, and implement Earth science missions within cost and schedule. Particular attention will be paid to programs that exceed cost estimates to ensure they do not adversely impact the development and launch of other NASA priorities. The Committee will also examine the impact of large increases in funding for the Earth Science Directorate relative to funding requested for other science disciplines.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013*

*Environment Subcommittee Hearing
A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather
December 11, 2013*

*Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2015
March 27, 2014*

Technology

Full Committee Hearing
A Review of the President's Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request for Science Agencies
 March 26, 2014

Cybersecurity

The Committee has continuously stressed the protection of the nation's cyber-infrastructure, which underpins much private and public activity. The Committee will continue to provide critical oversight of how NIST and DHS address this important topic and will be particularly interested in how federal agencies balance security mandates with the ability to allow technological development through innovation.

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Technology & Research
Cyber R&D Challenges and Solutions
 February 26, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Healthcare.gov: Consequences of Stolen Identity
 January 16, 2014

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research and Technology & Oversight
Can Technology Protect Americans from International Cybercriminals?
 March 6, 2014

Oversight Subcommittee
The Role of the White House Chief Technology Officer in the HealthCare.gov Website Debacle
 November 19, 2014

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

The Committee will conduct program oversight for NIST, and other programs in the Department of Commerce, paying special attention to the evaluation of their alignment with and impact on industry. NIST manages a number of multi-agency manufacturing initiatives. The Committee will scrutinize these initiatives to ensure they are operating effectively and efficiently, and to ensure that they are not encroaching on areas better served by the private sector. In another area of NIST, the Committee is aware that America's competitive position can be dramatically improved, or weakened, depending on how standards for different products and processes are developed. NIST is the only federal agency with long-term expertise in this arena, and the Committee is concerned that the cooperation on standards development across agencies is less than optimal. Furthermore, the Committee intends to review the six laboratory units of the agency to ensure they are operating effectively in preparation for reauthorizing these activities.

Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Examining the Effectiveness of NIST Laboratories
 March 20, 2013

Technology Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Proposal at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
 April 18, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science, and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
 November 13, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Nanotechnology: From Laboratories to Commercial Products
 May 20, 2014

Advanced Technologies

The Committee will examine R&D programs to ensure that they are focused in areas that support the most promising new areas of technology, including bio, nano, energy and health sectors. Real improvements in the cost and accuracy of health care can be achieved through effective integration of information technology within the health care industry. NIST has a critical role to play in helping to develop standards and conformance testing processes that will protect patient privacy and minimize private sector waste. The Committee will also examine NIST's role in the development of the smart grid, the management of cross-agency information technology (NITRD) and nanotechnology (NNI) research programs, and measurement science underpinning the biotechnology industry.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Technology & Research
Next Generation Computing and Big Data Analytics
April 24, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology
The Current and Future Applications of Biometric Technologies
May 21, 2013*

*Energy Subcommittee Hearing
America's Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge
May 22, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
The Frontiers of Human Brain Research
July 31, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Nanotechnology: From Laboratories to Commercial Products
May 20, 2014*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Policies to Spur Innovative Medical Breakthroughs from
Laboratories to Patients
July 17, 2014*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research and Technology & Oversight
Technology for Patient Safety at Veterans Hospitals
June 26, 2014*

Department of Transportation (DOT) R&D programs

The Committee will conduct oversight with regard to implementation of MAP-21 and related surface transportation R&D programs within the federal government, with a particular focus on strategic planning, performance measurements, effectiveness and preventing redundancy.

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
The Future of Surface Transportation
June 18, 2014*

Economic Competitiveness and Job Creation

America must maintain its economic and technological preeminence. The Committee will evaluate federal policies that enhance domestic and international competitiveness for U.S. companies, conduct oversight of federal policies that present barriers to innovation, and support policies that encourage job creation in innovative, growing economic sectors. The Committee must also increase oversight of the new policies recently enacted by the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) and ensure that it is focused on the most promising innovations.

*Full Committee Hearing
American Competitiveness: The Role of Research and Development
February 6, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Strategic Planning for Federal Manufacturing R&D
July 10, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Examining Federal Advanced Manufacturing Programs
September 10, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program
December 12, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Prizes to Spur Innovation and Technology Breakthroughs
April 9, 2014*

Technology Transfer

The Committee will seek recommendations for continued improvements in the technology transfer incentives built into law by the Bayh-Dole and Stevenson-Wydler Acts and the SBIR program to improve America's competitiveness and innovative capacity.

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Improving Technology Transfer at Universities, Research Institutes and National Laboratories
July 24, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Nanotechnology: From Laboratories to Commercial Products
May 20, 2014*

United States Fire Administration (USFA)

The USFA is responsible for training and education of career and volunteer firefighters and first responders across America. They also support management of several grant programs that provide equipment and support staffing for firefighters. The Committee will closely monitor the direction of these program and the continued efforts of the USFA to ensure first responders have the necessary support and training.

Natural Hazards

The Committee has supported interagency research programs to mitigate the damage caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, windstorms, and fires by developing early warning systems and improved building and infrastructure design. The Committee will continue to evaluate programs to protect Americans from these and other hazards.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology
Federal Efforts to Reduce the Impacts of Windstorms
June 5, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee
A Review of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
July 29, 2014*

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology

The Committee will continue to monitor the maturation of DHS, particularly the effectiveness and organization of the Science and Technology Directorate, and the research and technology programs associated with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research and Technology & Oversight
Technology Needed to Secure America's Border
July 31, 2014*

*Joint Committee Hearing
Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Research & Technology
and Homeland Security Subcommittee on Cybersecurity,
Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies
Strategy and Mission of the DHS Science and Technology Directorate
September 9, 2014*

Research

*Research Subcommittee Hearing
Scientific Integrity & Transparency
March 5, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Space & Research
Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?
May 9, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Methamphetamine Addiction: Using Science to Explore Solutions
September 18, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research and Technology & Oversight
Reducing the Administrative Workload for Federally Funded Research
June 12, 2014*

National Science Foundation (NSF)

The Committee will continue to oversee the NSF. With the recent reauthorization of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science (COMPETES) Act, special attention will be paid to the implementation, execution and effectiveness of these new programs.

Further, the Committee will look for ways to trim duplicative and unused programs in an effort to maximize available resources. The innovative work of the National Science Foundation is important to the economic prosperity and competitiveness of the United States. However, there are various activities within the Foundation that may go beyond the mission of the agency and require more scrutiny and potential cuts in order to ensure that federal investments in basic science remain primarily focused on research that actually benefits the Nation.

*Research Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Science Foundation Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 17, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science,
and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
November 13, 2013*

*Full Committee Hearing
Results of Two Audits of the National Ecological Observatory Network
December 3, 2014*

Science, Technology, Education and Mathematics (STEM) K-12 oversight

STEM education is vital to the 21st Century economy. Members of the Committee have expressed interests in improving STEM education activities from pre-K through graduate and continuing education in order to cultivate a top-notch future scientific and technical workforce, including well-qualified teachers in STEM fields. Determining the appropriate forms of federal support for these outcomes is important to the Committee.

While STEM education is critical to maintaining the scientific and technical workforce essential to our competitiveness, many duplicative, wasteful, or simply unused programs exist across a number of federal agencies and must be more closely examined and, where warranted, cut.

*Research Subcommittee Hearing
STEM Education: Industry and Philanthropic Initiatives
March 13, 2013*

*Full Committee Hearing
STEM Education: The Administration's Proposed Re-Organization
June 4, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science,
and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
November 13, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Private Sector Programs that Engage Students in STEM
January 9, 2014*

Academic/Industry Partnerships

The Committee will review the effectiveness and consequences of academic/industry partnerships. Agencies and universities are again debating the level of scrutiny and control that should be applied to research in light of the possible use by our adversaries of American discoveries and inventions. At the same time, industry questions the value of controls on technology sales and argues that such controls disproportionately limit American firms in competition for global sales. How to balance these competing interests remains a perennial subject for Committee oversight.

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Improving Technology Transfer at Universities,
Research Institutes and National Laboratories
July 24, 2013*

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Espionage Threats at Federal Laboratories: Balancing Scientific
Cooperation while Protecting Critical Information
May 16, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Private Sector Programs that Engage Students in STEM
January 9, 2014*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Nanotechnology: From Laboratories to Commercial Products
May 20, 2014*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Policies to Spur Innovative Medical Breakthroughs from Laboratories to Patients
July 17, 2014*

U.S. Antarctic and Arctic Programs

The U.S. has conducted operations on the Antarctic continent under the terms of the Antarctic Treaty System since 1959, and U.S. research activities in the Arctic predate that. The NSF serves as the steward for U.S. interests in Antarctica. Research in these extreme regions is a fundamental component to understanding the Earth and its systems. The future of the icebreaker fleet that provides vital logistical support for NSF activities in the harsh polar environments continues to be of concern.

NSF Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC) program

The Committee will continue to monitor and oversee NSF's MREFC program, including how priorities for projects are developed, long-term budgeting for such priorities, and decision-making with regards to ever-changing scientific community needs.

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Science Foundation Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 17, 2013*

*Full Committee Hearing
Review of the Results of Two Audits of the National Ecological Observatory Network
December 3, 2014*

Government-wide R&D initiatives in emerging fields

The Committee will continue to oversee the collaboration and interagency process associated with emerging fields such as networking and information technology, biotechnology, cybersecurity, and nanotechnology.

*Research Subcommittee Hearing
Applications for Information Technology Research & Development
February 14, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Technology & Research
Cyber R&D Challenges and Solutions
February 26, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Technology & Research
Next Generation Computing and Big Data Analytics
April 24, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology
The Current and Future Applications of Biometric Technologies
May 21, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Strategic Planning for Federal Manufacturing R&D
July 10, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
The Frontiers of Human Brain Research
July 31, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Examining Federal Advanced Manufacturing Programs
September 10, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science, and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
November 13, 2013*

*Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Scientific Research at the Smithsonian - More than a Museum
January 14, 2014*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology and Oversight
Technology for Patient Safety at Veterans Hospitals
June 26, 2014*

*Full Committee Hearing
The Science of Dyslexia
September 18, 2014*

Oversight

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Energy
Green Buildings – An Evaluation of Energy Savings Performance Contracts
June 27, 2013*

Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository closure decision

The Committee will continue to evaluate DOE's decision to close the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository.

NOAA satellite modernization

The Committee will continue its close monitoring of satellite modernization at NOAA. The restructured Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) will continue to draw the Committee's attention, as will the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites and the broader issues of research-to-operations planning and data continuity.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013*

Critical minerals, materials, and isotopes

The Committee will provide oversight of materials, minerals, and isotopes that are critical to U.S. national interests. Recent shortages and supply concerns associated with helium-3, rare earth elements, californium-251, and plutonium-238 highlight the need to be ever vigilant in our monitoring of critical materials, minerals and isotopes.

Agency Information Technology Security

The Committee will continue to conduct oversight of agency efforts to protect information technology systems. Threats and intrusions increase as GAO and IG recommendations go unaddressed. The Committee will ensure that agencies comply with existing statutes and address outside recommendations in a timely manner.

*Full Committee Hearing
Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure?
November 19, 2013*

*Full Committee Hearing
Healthcare.gov: Consequences of Stolen Identify
January 16, 2014*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Space & Oversight
NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information
June 20, 2014*

*Oversight Subcommittee
The Role of the White House Chief Technology Officer in the HealthCare.gov Website Debacle
November 19, 2014*

Risk assessment

As the number and complexity of regulations increases throughout federal and state governments, the risk assessments that inform those decisions are garnering more attention. The Committee will continue to oversee how risk assessments are developed and how they are used in the regulatory process to ensure that policies are based on the best science available.

*Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes
March 20, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues
May 7, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
June 24, 2013*

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment—
A Factual Review of a Hypothetical Scenario
August 1, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Status of Reforms to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System
July 16, 2014*

Scientific integrity

The Committee will continue to collect and examine allegations of intimidation of science specialists in federal agencies, suppression or revisions of scientific finding, and mischaracterization of scientific findings because of political or other pressures. The Committee's oversight will also involve the development and implementation of scientific integrity principles within the executive branch.

*Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes
March 20, 2013*

*Research Subcommittee Hearing
Scientific Integrity & Transparency
March 5, 2013*

*Full Committee Hearing
Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within
the Environmental Protection Agency
November 14, 2013*

*Full Committee Hearing
Examining the Science of EPA Overreach: A Case Study in Texas
February 5, 2014*

*Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Ensuring Open Science at EPA
February 11, 2014*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment Subcommittee
Science of Capture and Storage: Understanding EPA's Carbon Rules
March 12, 2014*

*Full Committee Hearing
EPA's Carbon Plan: Failure by Design
July 30, 2014*

*Full Committee Hearing
The Administration's Climate Plan: Failure by Design
September 17, 2014*

Additional Science Activities

Pursuant to House Rule X, the Committee will review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs and Government activities throughout the government relating to non-military research and development.

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Top Challenges For Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General –
Part 1
February 28, 2013*

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Top Challenges For Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General –
Part 2
March 14, 2013*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing**Oversight & Energy**Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives**April 16, 2013**Full Committee Hearing**A Review of President's FY 2014 Budget Request for Science Agencies**April 17, 2013**Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing**Methamphetamine Addiction: Using Science to Explore Solutions**September 18, 2013**Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing**Scientific Research at the Smithsonian—More than a Museum**January 14, 2014**Full Committee Hearing**A Review of the President's Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request for Science Agencies**March 26, 2014***Agency compliance with Congressional directives and requests**

The Committee will be vigilant in its oversight to ensure that recent authorization acts, appropriation acts, and other congressional directions are complied with appropriately.

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing**Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System:**Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety**February 15, 2013**Full Committee Hearing**A Review of the President's Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request for Science Agencies**March 26, 2014**Space Subcommittee Hearing**A Review of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2015**March 27, 2014**Environment Subcommittee Hearing**An Overview of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2015**April 30, 2014**Joint Subcommittee Hearing**Research and Technology & Oversight**Technology Needed to Secure America's Border**July 31, 2014**Joint Committee Hearing**Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Research & Technology and Homeland Security Subcommittee on Cybersecurity,**Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies**Strategy and Mission of the DHS Science and Technology Directorate**September 9, 2014***Emerging Issues**

The Committee will conduct oversight of additional matters as the need arises and as provided for under House Rule X, clause 3(k).

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing**Espionage Threats at Federal Laboratories: Balancing Scientific**Cooperation while Protecting Critical Information**May 16, 2013**Full Committee Hearing**Healthcare.gov: Consequences of Stolen Identity**January 16, 2014*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research and Technology & Oversight
Can Technology Protect Americans from International Cybercriminals?
March 6, 2014*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Science of Capture and Storage: Understanding EPA's Carbon Rules
March 12, 2014*

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Oversight
Bakken Petroleum: The Substance of Energy Independence
September 9, 2014*

*Oversight Subcommittee
The Role of the White House Chief Technology Officer in the
HealthCare.gov Website Debacle
November 19, 2014*

Collaboration

The Committee maintains a rich relationship with its Inspectors General, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academies of Science, the Congressional Research Service, the Office of Government Ethics, and the Office of Special Counsel, as well as various other independent investigative and oversight entities. The Committee will continue to work with those offices, relying on them to identify major mismanagement issues, using their reports in hearings, and working with the High Risk Series published by GAO to guide hearings and inquiries. The Committee already has several outstanding requests, many of which are bipartisan or cross-Committee, reflecting the collaborative nature of much of the Committee's oversight work.

The Committee also welcomes input from the public and whistleblowers. The Committee has developed many relationships with whistleblowers in agencies. The Committee has taken positive steps to try to protect them from retaliation and has been reasonably successful in that role. Most of the whistleblowers who come to the Committee remain anonymous—sometimes even from the Committee.

The Committee will retain its open-door policy regarding whistleblowers, whether they are contractors or government employees, and they should rest assured that we will never betray a confidence. Even if the information offered turns out not to be useful, as sometimes happens, the Committee will remain a haven for such figures and we understand the absolute necessity for citizens to feel safe in their communications with Congress.

Appendix A

**HOUSE RULE X
GOVERNING JURISDICTION OF
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOR THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS**

COMMITTEES AND THEIR LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTIONS

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

- (p) Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.
 - (1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.
 - (2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.
 - (3) Civil aviation research and development.
 - (4) Environmental research and development.
 - (5) Marine research.
 - (6) Commercial application of energy technology.
 - (7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures, and the metric system.
 - (8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 - (9) National Space Council.
 - (10) National Science Foundation.
 - (11) National Weather Service.
 - (12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.
 - (13) Science scholarships.
 - (14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

3(k) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to non-military research and development.

Appendix B

HEARINGS HELD PURSUANT TO CLAUSES 2(n), (o), OR (p) OF RULE XI

2(n) Each standing committee, or subcommittee thereof, shall hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following the establishment of the Committee on the topic of waste, fraud, abuse or mismanagement in Government programs which that Committee may authorize. The hearing shall focus on the most egregious instances of waste, fraud, abuse or mismanagement as documented by any report the Committee has received from a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States.

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing**Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 1**February 28, 2013*

At 10:00 a.m. on February 28, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled, “Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 1.” This was the first of two such hearings planned prior to the Committee’s review of the Administration’s FY 2014 budget requests of these agencies.

The witnesses discussed the most serious performance and management challenges facing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Department of Commerce (DOC) from the perspective of the Inspectors General of the respective agency.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Paul K. Martin, Inspector General, NASA; Ms. Allison C. Lerner, Inspector General, NSF; Mr. David Smith, Deputy Inspector General, DOC.

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing**Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 2**March 14, 2013*

At 12:30 p.m. on March 14, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled, “Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 2.” This was the second of two such hearings prior to the Committee’s review of the Administration’s FY 2014 budget requests of these agencies.

This hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee the opportunity to receive testimony on the most serious performance and management challenges facing the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), from the perspective of the Inspectors General of each agency.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Gregory H. Friedman, Inspector General, DOE; Mr. Arthur A. Elkins, Jr., Inspector General, EPA; Ms. Mary L. Kendall, Deputy Inspector General, DOI.

*Energy Subcommittee Hearing**Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities**July 11, 2013*

The Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities on Thursday, July 11, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Department of Energy’s (DOE) oversight and management of science and technology activities, particularly as they relate to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Laboratory System. Witnesses discussed ideas and recommendations regarding how best to enhance DOE support of science and innovation through reforms in areas related to management, performance, technology transfer, and laboratory authorities and regulations.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Matthew Stepp, Senior Policy Analyst, Information Technology and Innovation Foundation; Mr. Jack Spencer, Senior Research Fellow, The Heritage Foundation; Dr. Thom Mason, Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Dr. Dan Arvizu, Director, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment – A Factual Review of a Hypothetical
Scenario
August 1, 2013*

On August 1, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled, "EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment – A Factual Review of a Hypothetical Scenario."

The purpose of the hearing was to review the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) draft Bristol Bay watershed assessment (BBWA) titled, "An Assessment of Potential Mining Impacts on Salmon Ecosystems of Bristol Bay, Alaska." According to the EPA, its focus relative to this document was on a "timely completion of a robust and technically sound scientific Assessment." The Committee reviewed the EPA's timing and rationale for conducting the draft watershed assessment.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Lowell Rothschild, Senior Counsel, Bracewell & Giuliani LLP; Dr. Michael Kavanaugh, Senior Principal, Geosyntec Consultants, and Member, National Academy of Engineering; Mr. Wayne Nastri, Co-president, E4 Strategic Solutions, and Former Regional Administrator, USEPA Region 9; Mr. Daniel McGroarty, President, American Resources Policy Network.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013*

On Thursday, September 19th, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a joint hearing to conduct on-going oversight of the nation's weather and climate satellite programs. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in a report earlier this year. Given this potential gap in weather satellite coverage, the hearing addressed questions about the Administration's priorities in funding weather satellites and research as compared to climate change-monitoring satellites and research.

Over the last decade, the Committee has closely monitored the development of the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and its predecessor program, which provide vital data to weather forecasters. However, extreme weather events in the United States during the past year, have raised questions about whether America's weather monitoring and forecasting ability is as reliable as compared to other countries. Witnesses confirmed today that without better prioritization of funding, costly delays make it more likely that the new satellites won't be ready before the existing satellites reach the end of their projected operational life.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, GAO; Ms. Mary Kicza, Assistant Administrator, Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Mr. Marcus Watkins, Director, Joint Agency Satellite Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

*Full Committee Hearing
Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure?
November 19, 2013*

At 10:00 a.m. on November 19, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled, "Is Your Data on the Healthcare.gov Site Secure?" The data passing through the Healthcare.gov website is one of the largest collections of personal information ever assembled, linking information from seven different federal agencies along with state agencies and government contractors. In order to gain information on potential healthcare coverage through the website, users must input personal contact information, birth and social security numbers for all family members, as well as household salary and debt information. Users may also be asked to verify home mortgage and credit card information, place of employment, previous addresses, and whether the person has any physical and mental disabilities.

This hearing explored the threat posed by identity theft to Americans if hackers gained such information through the Healthcare.gov website, an assessment of the security controls in place and its vulnerabilities by cybersecurity experts not involved with the website, and what specific security standards and technical measures should be in place to protect Americans' privacy and personal information on Healthcare.gov.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Morgan Wright, Chief Executive Officer, Crowd Sourced Investigations, LLC; Dr. Fred Chang, Bobby B. Lyle Centennial Distinguished Chair in Cyber Security, Southern Methodist University; Dr. Avi

Rubin, Director, Health and Medical Security Laboratory Technical Director, Information Security Institute, Johns Hopkins University (JHU); Mr. David Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer, TrustedSEC, LLC.

*Full Committee Hearing
Healthcare.gov: Consequences of Stolen Identity
January 16, 2014*

On Thursday, January 16, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to follow-up on the Committee's November 19, 2013 hearing on the security concerns of the Healthcare.gov website. The hearing provided an updated security assessment to determine the likelihood of personal information being accessed or compromised because of an attack on Healthcare.gov. It also examined the consequences of identity theft to Americans if hackers with malicious intent gained personal information through the Healthcare.gov website, which is one of the largest collections of personal information ever assembled, linking social security numbers, birth dates, and tax and other financial information of its users.

The Committee heard testimony from Mr. David Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer, TrustedSEC, LLC; Mr. Waylon Krush, Co-Founder and CEO, Lunarline, Inc.; Mr. Michael Gregg, Chief Executive Officer, Superior Solutions, Inc.; and Dr. Lawrence Ponemon, Chairman and Founder, Ponemon Institute.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Research & Technology
Can Technology Protect Americans from International Cybercriminals?
March 6, 2014*

On Thursday, March 6, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Research & Technology held a hearing in light of the recent cyber-crimes against the University of Maryland database and the retail store Target and others over the past holiday season. The hearing examined the current state of technology and standards to protect Americans from international cybercriminals. It also addressed the evolution of cyber-attacks against the U.S. industry from rogue hackers to sophisticated international crime syndicates and foreign governments, including the origination point of many of these crimes.

The Committee heard testimony from Dr. Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Mr. Bob Russo, General Manager, Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council, LLC; Mr. Randy Vanderhoof, Executive Director, Smart Card Alliance; Mr. Justin Brookman, Director, Consumer Privacy, Center for Democracy & Technology; and Mr. Steven Chabinsky, Senior Vice President of Legal Affairs, CrowdStrike, Inc., and Former Deputy Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation—Cyber Division.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight and Research & Technology
Reducing the Administrative Workload for Federally Funded Research
June 12, 2014*

On Thursday, June 12, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Research and Technology held a joint hearing in light of a recent National Science Board (NSB) report titled, "Reducing the Administrative Workload for Federally Funded Research," on administrative burdens facing institutions that receive federal funding for research. The hearing examined concerns raised and policy actions recommended in the NSB report to eliminate or modify ineffective regulations, harmonize and streamline requirements, and increase efficiency and effectiveness for universities receiving federal funds.

The Committee heard testimony from Dr. Arthur Bienenstock, Chairman, Task Force on Administrative Burden, National Science Board; Dr. Susan Wyatt Sedwick, Chair, Federal Demonstration Partnership; President, FDP Foundation; Dr. Gina Lee-Glauser, Vice President for Research, Syracuse University, Office of Research; and The Honorable Allison Lerner, Inspector General, National Science Foundation, Office of Inspector General.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Space and Oversight
NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information
June 20, 2014*

The Subcommittees on Space and Oversight held a joint hearing, "NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information," at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, June 20, 2014. The Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National

Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), and the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) have all released reports within the past several months addressing how NASA manages access of NASA facilities and sensitive information to foreign nationals. This hearing reviewed these practices and procedures, as well as recommendations for improvement identified in these reports.

The Subcommittees heard from four witnesses: Mr. Richard Keegan, Associate Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Ms. Belva Martin, Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management, Government Accountability Office; Ms. Gail A. Robinson, Deputy Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Mr. Douglas Webster, Fellow, National Academy of Public Administration and Principal, Cambio Consulting Group.

The Committee received testimony from The Honorable Robert W. Perciasepe, Deputy Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

*Energy Subcommittee Hearing
Fusion: The World's Most Complex Energy Project
July 11, 2014*

On Friday, July 11th, at 9:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, "Fusion: The World's Most Complex Energy Project." The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Fusion Energy Science program within the Department of Energy's Office of Science, focusing on the United States' involvement in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project located in Cadarache, France, as well as its current operating status.

The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Frank Rusco, Director, Natural Resources and Environment, Government Accountability Office; Dr. Patricia Dehmer, Deputy Director for Science Programs, Department of Energy; Dr. Robert Iotti, ITER Council Chair; and Dr. Ned Sauthoff, Director, U.S. ITER Project, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Status of Reforms to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System
July 16, 2014*

On Wednesday, July 16, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a joint hearing in light of a May 2014 National Research Council (NRC) report titled, "Status of Reforms to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System," a follow-up assessment of how EPA is implementing recommendations from an NRC review published in April 2011 on EPA's formaldehyde assessment. The hearing examined EPA's actions in response to both NRC reports in order to evaluate the status of the agency's reforms to the IRIS program.

The Committee heard testimony from Dr. David Dorman, Member, Committee to Review EPA's IRIS Process, National Research Council; Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Ms. Rena Steinzor, Professor of Law, University of Maryland and President, Center for Progressive Reform; and Mr. Michael P. Walls, Vice President of Regulatory and Technical Affairs, American Chemistry Council.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology and Oversight
Technology Needed to Secure America's Border
July 31, 2014*

On Thursday, July 31, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology and the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a joint hearing to receive testimony from witnesses outside the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on the technologies needed to better secure our nation's borders. This hearing informed the Committee on potential issues for discussion during a later hearing with the DHS Undersecretary of Science and Technology planned for September and subsequent legislation re-authorizing research and technology development projects within the S&T Directorate.

The Subcommittees heard from three witnesses: Dr. K. Jack Riley, Vice President, RAND National Security Research Division; Director, RAND National Defense Research Institute; Mr. David C. Maurer, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Dr. Joseph D. Eyeran, Director, Health Security Program, RTI International; Director for Research and Management, Institute for Homeland Security Solutions, Duke University.

*Joint Committee Hearing
Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies of the Com-
mittee on
Homeland Security and Subcommittee on Research and Technology of the
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
Strategy and Mission of the DHS Science and Technology Directorate
September 9, 2014*

On Tuesday, September 9, 2014 the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastruc-
ture Protection, and Security Technologies of the Committee on Homeland Security
and the Subcommittee on Research and Technology of the Committee on Science,
Space, and Technology held a joint oversight hearing to review the strategy, mis-
sion, programs, projects, and other activities of the Science and Technology Direc-
torate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS S&T).

The Subcommittees heard from two witnesses: The Honorable Reginald Brothers,
Under Secretary for Science and Technology, Department of Homeland Security;
and Mr. David C. Maurer, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Govern-
ment Accountability Office.

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
The Role of the White House Chief Technology Officer in the HealthCare.gov
Website Debacle
November 19, 2014*

On Wednesday, November 19, 2014, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hear-
ing titled, “The Role of the White House Chief Technology Officer in the
HealthCare.gov Website Debacle.” On September 17, 2014, the Subcommittee on
Oversight approved a resolution to authorize the issuance of a subpoena ad
testificandum to Mr. Todd Park, former Chief Technology Officer (CTO) of the
United States, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

The subpoena compelled Mr. Park’s appearance before the Subcommittee to ex-
plain his role in the development and rollout of the HealthCare.gov website, and
questioned Mr. Park about what he knew and what he reported to other senior
White House officials.

The Subcommittee heard from just the one witness: Mr. Todd Park, former Chief
Technology Officer of the United States, Office of Science and Technology Policy.

*Full Committee Hearing
Review of the Results of Two Audits of the National Ecological
Observatory Network
December 3, 2014*

On Wednesday, December 3, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Tech-
nology will hold a hearing to review the findings of two financial audits of the Na-
tional Ecological Observatory Network (NEON) project conducted by the National
Science Foundation (NSF) Office of Inspector General (OIG) and Defense Contract
Audit Agency (DCAA). NEON is the name of the project, and NEON Incorporated
is the independent 501(c)(3) corporation created to build, operate, and manage the
network.

The Committee heard testimony from The Honorable Allison Lerner, Inspector
General, National Science Foundation and Ms. Anita Bales, Director, Defense Con-
tract Audit Agency (DCAA).

2(o) Each standing committee, or subcommittee thereof, shall hold at least one hearing in any session in which the Committee has received disclaimers of agency financial statements from auditors of any federal agency that the Committee may authorize to hear testimony on such disclaimers from representatives of such agency.

Full Committee Hearing

Review of the Results of Two Audits of the National Ecological Observatory Network

December 3, 2014

On Wednesday, December 3, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology will hold a hearing to review the findings of two financial audits of the National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON) project conducted by the National Science Foundation (NSF) Office of Inspector General (OIG) and Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA). NEON is the name of the project, and NEON Incorporated is the independent 501(c)(3) corporation created to build, operate, and manage the network.

The Committee heard testimony from The Honorable Allison Lerner, Inspector General, National Science Foundation and Ms. Anita Bales, Director, Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA).

2(p) Each standing committee, or subcommittee thereof, shall hold at least one hearing on issues raised by reports issued by the Comptroller General of the United States indicating that federal programs or operations that the Committee may authorize are at high risk for waste, fraud, and mismanagement, known as the “high risk list” or the “high risk series.”

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013*

On Thursday, September 19th, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a joint hearing to conduct on-going oversight of the nation’s weather and climate satellite programs. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in a report earlier this year. Given this potential gap in weather satellite coverage, the hearing addressed questions about the Administration’s priorities in funding weather satellites and research as compared to climate change-monitoring satellites and research.

Over the last decade, the Committee has closely monitored the development of the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and its predecessor program, which provide vital data to weather forecasters. However, extreme weather events in the United States during the past year, have raised questions about whether America’s weather monitoring and forecasting ability is as reliable as compared to other countries. Witnesses confirmed today that without better prioritization of funding, costly delays make it more likely that the new satellites won’t be ready before the existing satellites reach the end of their projected operational life.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, GAO; Ms. Mary Kicza, Assistant Administrator, Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Mr. Marcus Watkins, Director, Joint Agency Satellite Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

*Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Espionage Threats at Federal Laboratories:
Balancing Scientific Cooperation while Protecting Critical Information
May 16, 2013*

On Thursday, May 16, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing to understand how federally-owned-or-operated laboratories balance scientific openness and international cooperation with the need to protect sensitive information from espionage, specifically focusing on identifying potential deficiencies, best practices, and to ensure sensible federal policies.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Charles M. Vest, President of the National Academy of Engineering; Dr. Larry Wortzel, Commissioner of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission; Hon. Michelle Van Cleave, Senior Fellow at the Homeland Security Policy Institute at the George Washington University; and Mr. David G. Major, Founder and President of The Centre for Counter-intelligence and Security Studies.

*Full Committee Hearing
Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure?
November 19, 2013*

At 10:00 a.m. on November 19, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled, “Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure?” The data passing through the Healthcare.gov website is one of the largest collections of personal information ever assembled, linking information from seven different federal agencies along with state agencies and government contractors. In order to gain information on potential healthcare coverage through the website, users must input personal contact information, birth and social security numbers for all family members, as well as household salary and debt information. Users may also be asked to verify home mortgage and credit card information, place of employment, previous addresses, and whether the person has any physical and mental disabilities.

This hearing explored the threat posed by identity theft to Americans if hackers gained such information through the Healthcare.gov website, an assessment of the security controls in place and its vulnerabilities by cybersecurity experts not involved with the website, and what specific security standards and technical measures should be in place to protect Americans’ privacy and personal information on Healthcare.gov.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Morgan Wright, Chief Executive Officer, Crowd Sourced Investigations, LLC; Dr. Fred Chang, Bobby B. Lyle Centennial Distinguished Chair in Cyber Security, Southern Methodist University; Dr. Avi Rubin, Director, Health and Medical Security Laboratory Technical Director, Information Security Institute, Johns Hopkins University (JHU); and Mr. David Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer, TrustedSEC, LLC.

*Full Committee Hearing
Healthcare.gov: Consequences of Stolen Identity
January 16, 2014*

On Thursday, January 16, 2014, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to follow-up on the Committee's November 19, 2013 hearing on the security concerns of the Healthcare.gov website. The hearing provided an updated security assessment to determine the likelihood of personal information being accessed or compromised because of an attack on Healthcare.gov. It also examined the consequences of identity theft to Americans if hackers with malicious intent gained personal information through the Healthcare.gov website, which is one of the largest collections of personal information ever assembled, linking social security numbers, birth dates, and tax and other financial information of its users.

The Committee heard testimony from Mr. David Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer, TrustedSEC, LLC; Mr. Waylon Krush, Co-Founder and CEO, Lunarline, Inc.; Mr. Michael Gregg, Chief Executive Officer, Superior Solutions, Inc.; and Dr. Lawrence Ponemon, Chairman and Founder, Ponemon Institute.

*Full Committee Hearing
Mars Flyby 2021: The First Deep Space Mission for the Orion and SLS?
February 27, 2014*

On February 27th, 2014, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee held a hearing titled, "Mars Flyby 2021: The First Deep Space Mission for the Orion and SLS?" This hearing explored the need for a roadmap of missions to guide investments in NASA's human spaceflight programs, how a manned mission to flyby the planets Mars and Venus launching in 2021 might fit into a series of missions and how the Space Launch System (SLS) and Orion Multipurpose Crew Vehicle could contribute to that mission.

The Committee heard from four witnesses: Dr. Scott Pace, Director of the Space Policy Institute, George Washington University; General Lester Lyles (Ret.), Independent Aerospace Consultant and former Chairman of the National Research Council Committee on the Rationale and Goals of the U.S. Civil Space Program; Mr. Doug Cooke, Owner, Cooke Concepts and Solutions and former NASA Associate Administrator for Exploration Systems Mission Directorate; and Dr. Sandy Magnus, Executive Director, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Research & Technology
Can Technology Protect Americans from International Cybercriminals?
March 6, 2014*

On Thursday, March 6, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Research & Technology held a hearing in light of the recent cyber-crimes against the University of Maryland database and the retail store Target and others over the past holiday season. The hearing examined the current state of technology and standards to protect Americans from international cybercriminals. It also addressed the evolution of cyber-attacks against the U.S. industry from rogue hackers to sophisticated international crime syndicates and foreign governments, including the origination point of many of these crimes.

The Committee heard testimony from Dr. Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Mr. Bob Russo, General Manager, Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council, LLC; Mr. Randy Vanderhoof, Executive Director, Smart Card Alliance; Mr. Justin Brookman, Director, Consumer Privacy, Center for Democracy & Technology; and Mr. Steven Chabinsky, Senior Vice President of Legal Affairs, CrowdStrike, Inc., and Former Deputy Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation - Cyber Division.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Space and Oversight
NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information
June 20, 2014*

The Subcommittees on Space and Oversight held a joint hearing, "NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information," at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, June 20, 2014. The Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), and the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) have all released reports within the past several months addressing how NASA manages access of NASA facilities and sensitive information to foreign nationals. This hearing reviewed these practices and procedures, as well as recommendations for improvement identified in these reports.

The Subcommittees heard from four witnesses: Mr. Richard Keegan, Associate Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Ms. Belva Martin, Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management, Government Accountability Office; Ms. Gail A. Robinson, Deputy Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Mr. Douglas Webster, Fellow, National Academy of Public Administration and Principal, Cambio Consulting Group.

*Full Committee Hearing
Pathways to Exploration: A Review of the Future of Human Space Exploration
June 25, 2014*

At 10:00 am on Wednesday, June 25, 2014, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee held a hearing titled, "Pathways to Exploration: A Review of the Future of Human Space Exploration." Section 204 of the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 required the agency to enter into a contract with the National Academies to review the future of human spaceflight. In 2012, the National Research Council appointed an ad hoc Committee on Human Spaceflight co-chaired by Governor Daniels and Dr. Lunine. This hearing reviewed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee's report Pathways to Exploration-Rationales and Approaches for a U.S. Program of Human Space Exploration released in June 2014.

The Committee heard from two witnesses: Governor Mitch Daniels, Co-Chair of the Report and President, Purdue University and Dr. Jonathan Lunine, Co-Chair of the Report and Director, Cornell University's Center for Radiophysics and Space Research.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Status of Reforms to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System
July 16, 2014*

On Wednesday, July 16, 2014, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a joint hearing in light of a May 2014 National Research Council (NRC) report titled, "Review of EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Process," a follow-up assessment of how EPA is implementing recommendations from an NRC review published in April 2011 on EPA's formaldehyde assessment. The hearing examined EPA's actions in response to both NRC reports in order to evaluate the status of the agency's reforms to the IRIS program.

The Committee heard testimony from Dr. David Dorman, Member, Committee to Review EPA's IRIS Process, National Research Council; Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Ms. Rena Steinzor, Professor of Law, University of Maryland and President, Center for Progressive Reform; and Mr. Michael P. Walls, Vice President of Regulatory and Technical Affairs, American Chemistry Council.

*Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology and Oversight
Technology Needed to Secure America's Border
July 31, 2014*

On Thursday, July 31, 2014, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology and the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a joint hearing to receive testimony from witnesses outside the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on the technologies needed to better secure our nation's borders. This hearing informed the Committee on potential issues for discussion during a later hearing with the DHS Undersecretary of Science and Technology planned for September and subsequent legislation re-authorizing research and technology development projects within the S&T Directorate.

The Subcommittees heard from three witnesses: Dr. K. Jack Riley, Vice President, RAND National Security Research Division; Director, RAND National Defense Research Institute; Mr. David C. Maurer, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Dr. Joseph D. Eyerman, Director, Health Security Program, RTI International; Director for Research and Management, Institute for Homeland Security Solutions, Duke University.

*Joint Committee Hearing
Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies of the
Committee on Homeland Security and Subcommittee on Research and
Technology of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
Strategy and Mission of the DHS Science and Technology Directorate
September 9, 2014*

On Tuesday, September 9, 2014 the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies of the Committee on Homeland Security and the Subcommittee on Research and Technology of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a joint oversight hearing to review the strategy, mission, programs, projects, and other activities of the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS S&T).

The Subcommittees heard from two witnesses: The Honorable Reginald Brothers, Under Secretary for Science and Technology, Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. David C. Maurer, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

Appendix C

OVERSIGHT CORRESPONDENCE THROUGH DECEMBER 2014

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
1/11/2013	SST	Smith	DOC	Scott Quehl	National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee charter
1/11/2013	SST	Smith	FCA	Jill Thompson	FCA FY 2012 FISMA report in compliance with OMB M-12-20
1/14/2013	EPA	Smith	Brick Industry Association	Susan Miller	Notice of proposed consent decree; request for public comment Docket ID number EPA-HW-OGC-2012-0905
1/15/2013	SST	Smith	House Oversight	Darrell Issa	Concerning the enactment of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act
1/18/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Steven Chu	DOE's Annual FISMA and Privacy Management Report for fiscal year 2012
1/18/2013	SST	Smith	FAA	Michael Huerta	Response to Section 909 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012
1/23/2013	EPA	Lisa Jackson	Full	CLS, Hall, Rohrabacher, Sensenbrenner, Broun, Harris	Letter requesting records on the use of dual, secondary, or non-public email accounts by senior EPA managers
1/24/2013	SST	Broun	NOAA	Amanda Hallberg Greenwell	Response to Committee's request for travel records of NOAA senior managers
1/25/2013	SST	Smith	AbbVie	Michael Boyd	Introduction and Information about a new company, AbbVie
1/25/2013	DOE	Steven Chu	SST, Oversight	Paul Broun, James Lankford	Cape Wind project
1/25/2013	DOE	Steven Chu	Oversight	Paul Broun, James Lankford	Environmental impact statement for Cape Wind Project
1/29/2013	SST	Hall	EEOC	Todd Cox	US EEOC Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report
1/31/2013	SST	Hall	EPA	Lisa Jackson	US EPA FY 2012 FISMA Report
2/1/2013	SST	Smith	EPA		Response to letters from Nov. 2012, Dec. 2012, and Jan 2013
2/1/2013	SST	Broun	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Response to Committee's letters on secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Harris	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Response to Committee's letters on secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Rohrabacher	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Response to Committee's letters on secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Hall	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Response to Committee's letters on secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
2/1/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Response to Committee's letters on secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Sensenbrenner	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Response to Committee's letters on secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/4/2013	SST	SST	Full	Melia Jones	Final Charts for American RD Competitiveness
2/7/2013	SST	Smith (and Johnson)	OSTP	John Holdren	Enclosed is two space technology reports regarding building the path to the future and investment plan
2/7/2013	SST	Smith (and Johnson)	Policy Science Center	Lloyd Etheredge	Concerning breakdowns of public integrity and fraud, enclosed are copies of correspondence and documentation for the Yale corporation and the AAAS Council
2/7/2013	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins, Jr.	SST, Environment and Public Works, Oversight and Government Reform	David Vitter, Darrell Issa, Lamar Smith	Expand EPA OIG ongoing audit of EPA's electronic records management practices
2/8/2013	SST	Smith	Const. Harmon	Robert Harmon	Notes on Education, Basic Research, and Innovation in response to hearing on Research and Development Investment
2/8/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	David Sandalow	An update of the progress with respect to the findings of the energy-water nexus report, dated Sept. 2012
2/8/2013	SST	Smith	Committee on the Budget	Paul Ryan	Reminder to submit views and estimates within six weeks of the President's budget submission
2/8/2013	SST	Smith	NRC	Rebecca Schmidt	FY 2012 FISMA Report
2/8/2013	FBI	Robert S. Mueller	Space	Lamar Smith, Frank Wolf	FBI re: NASA OIG
2/8/2013	Department of Justice	Michael Horowitz	Space	Lamar Smith, Frank Wolf	FBI re: NASA OIG
2/9/2013	SST	Smith	Space Foundation	Elliot Holokauahi Pulham	Show of concern for high-tech jobs
2/9/2013	SST	Smith	NASA	Joseph Dyer	Submission of ASAP Annual Report for 2012

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
2/11/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Subra Suresh	Enclosed is the FY 2012 report and detailed information regarding NSF investments
2/12/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Carol Matthews	Defense Programs Advisory Committee charter
2/13/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Gregory Friedman	Response to letter which requested that the DOE review and respond to a letter written by Mr. Jay Fraser
2/15/2013	SST	Smith	LAB	Hanna Krajewska	Notification that an initiative in proposing a consensus study on the Krajewskan Discoveries is being mailed to new members of the 113th Congress
2/15/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Arthur Elkins Jr.	Notification that the EPA has received a letter requesting that the Office of Inspector General expand its ongoing audit of EPA's electronic records management practices
2/21/2013	SST	Smith	DOC	Patrick Gallagher	Transmitting the National Institute of Standards and Technology's National construction Safety Team Annual Report
2/21/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Christopher Smith	Recognition and Information on liquefied natural gas
2/22/2013	EIA	Adam Sieminski	Full	Lamar Smith	requesting updated figures
2/25/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Subra Suresh	The Report of <i>Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering: 2013</i>
2/26/2013	SST	Smith	DOD	Teresa Takai	DOD Federal Information Security Management Act and Privacy Management Report for the FY 2012
2/26/2013	DOE	Steven Chu	Full	Lamar Smith, Ralph Hall, Bill Flores	Request for delays on the status of Section 999 activities
2/26/2013	GAO	Gene L. Dodaro	Full	Eddie Bernice Johnson, Dan Maffei, Frederica Wilson, Suzanne Bonamici	GAO OIG request letter
2/27/2013	United States Attorney	Melinda Haag	Full	Lamar Smith, Charles E. Grassley, Frank R. Wolf	Requests additional information on office's decisions
2/28/2013	SST	Smith	Board of Governors	Ben Bernanke	Forwarding documents regarding the Board's information security and privacy programs

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
2/28/2013	DOE	Steven Chu	Oversight	Paul Broun, James Lankford	DOE's efforts to adopt an EIS for Cape Wind project
2/28/2013	NOAA	Kathryn Sullivan	Full	Lamar Smith, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Paul Broun, Dan Maffei	GAO and IG staff be allowed to attend future PMC meetings
3/1/2013	SST	Smith	NCST	Jeremy Isenberg	2012 Annual Report of the NCST Advisory committee of the NIST
3/4/2013	SST	Smith	Member	Donald Curry	Closure of the JSC Arc Jet Facility and National Security Concerns
3/5/2013	GAO	Gene Dodaro	Research	Larry Buschon	Co-requester of the engagement of Oct 3, 2012 federal regulations
3/5/2013	GAO		Natural Resources and Environment	Frank Rusco	Status of America COMPETES Acts Programs
3/6/2013	EPA	Bob Perciasepe	Full	Lamar Smith, Paul Broun	Requesting more information
3/7/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	LaDoris Harris	No FEAR Act report for FY 2012
3/7/2013	GAO	Gene Dodaro	Full	Lamar Smith	Co-requester on the attached list of engagements from GAO
3/8/2013	SST	Smith	OMB	Jeffrey Zients	FY 2012 annual report on implementation by Federal agencies of FISMA
3/8/2013	SST	Smith	RNRF	Robert Day	Congress on Sustaining Natural Resources and Conservation Science: What is at Stake in the Years Ahead
3/9/2013	SST	Smith	Member	Noriko Behling	Urgent need to implement a dramatically new fuel cell program that would enable viable fuel cell products in the US
3/11/2013	SST	Smith	DHS	Traci Ballard	Information that the Department of Homeland Security is amending the charter for the HASC
3/12/2013	SST	Smith	DSI	David Gump, Rick Tumlinson	Offering of DSI to discuss what the as a part of a new space resources industry can offer in support of planetary defense
3/12/2013	EPA	Robert Perciasepe	Full	Lamar Smith	EPA implementation of regulatory authority
3/13/2013	SST	Suzanne Bonamici	Environment	Chris Stewart	Comments on "factual errors" in <i>The State of the Environment: Evaluating Progress and Priorities</i>

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
3/14/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Gregory Friedman	Notification of DOE audit commencement of the its FY 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements
3/14/2013	SST	Smith	Marshall Institute	Jeff Kueter	Raised concerns that the climate change poses national security threats to the US
3/14/2013	SST	Smith	USITC	Irving Williamson	USITC's FY 2012 Annual FISMA report
3/15/2013	SST	Smith	DOC	Rebecca Blank	2012 Annual Report of the Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology
3/15/2013	SST	Boehner (and Smith)	DOE	Jennifer MacDonald	DOE release of its Fleet Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Report for FY 2009 and FY 2010
3/18/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Subra Suresh	NSF's report on its compliance efforts with the Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2012
3/20/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Chris Smith	Response to 2/26 letter regarding the EPO Act Section 999 research program formally known as Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research
3/21/2013	SST	Smith	US Department of State	Thomas Gibbons	The US intends to add to or remove from the declaration to the IAEA each site, location, facility, or activity in the enclosed list
3/21/2013	SST	Smith (and Wolf)	DOJ	Michael E. Horowitz	Response to 2/8 letter requesting DOJ review the alleged illegal transfer of controlled technology by individuals at the Ames Research Center of the NASA.
3/22/2013	SST	Smith	DOI - BLM	Neil Kornze	Responding to 11/30/12 letter to Secretary Ken Salazar regarding the BLM's effort to update hydraulic fracturing regulations
3/25/2013	SST	Suzanne Bonamici	Center for Progressive Reform	Rena I. Steinzor, Matthew Shultz	Additional thoughts re hearing on Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Process
3/25/2013	CHOB	Suzanne Bonamici	Center for Progressive Reform	Matthew Shultz	Thoughts on importance of maintaining the integrity of EPS Advisory Board
3/26/2013	SST	Smith	US Department of State	Thomas Gibbons	US Assistance with Adoption and Implementation of and Compliance with Additional Protocols in the Non-Nuclear Weapon States

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
3/29/2013	SST	Smith	Business Roundtable	David Cote	Business Roundtable's "Taking Action on Energy: A CEO Vision for America's Energy Future"
4/1/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	David Huizenga	Response to recommendations included in the GAO's report entitled, Hanford Waste Treatment Plant: DOE Needs to Take Action to Resolve Technical and Management Challenges
4/2/2013	SST	Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Annual report regarding Agency's progress on the completion of performance assessments by the National Academy of Sciences for each science division within NASA's Science Mission Directorate (SMD)
4/3/2013	SST	Chris Stewart	SST	Suzanne Bonamici	Letter from Center for Progressive Reform
4/4/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Neile Miller	Update on National Ignition Campaign and Inertial Confinement Fusion program
4/4/2013	SST	Smith	EPA		Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment
4/8/2013	SST	Smith	USAID	T. Charles Cooper	FY 2012 Report for the Federal Information Security Management Act and Privacy Management
4/8/2013	SST	Smith	US SBA	Nicholas Coutsos	Small Business Administration's Federal Information Security Management Act Annual Submission
4/8/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Vicki Simons	EPA's Fiscal Year 2012 annual report
4/10/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	David Huizenga	DOE's Draft Long-Term Management and Storage of Elemental Mercury Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Draft Mercury Storage SEIS)
4/10/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Responding to CLS's March 4, 2013, letter to the EPA about access to data used by research institutions to conduct certain epidemiological studies that examine the health risks associated with exposure to fine particles and ozone pollution

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
4/11/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Adam Sieminski	Responding to CLS's February 22, 2013, letter requesting the Energy Information Administration (EIA) provide two tables based on data in the report, Federal Financial Interventions and Subsidies in Fiscal Year 2010.
4/15/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Susanne Bolton	Filing notice to renew the Advisory Committee for International Science and Engineering, #25104 for two years, and is filing a notice to amend the charter for the Advisory Committee for Cyberinfrastructure, #25150 as a result of a recent NSF reorganization
4/16/2013	GAO	Gene L. Dodaro	Oversight, Energy	Paul Broun, Cynthia Lummis	Request and questions on generation projects
4/23/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Vicki Simons	EPA Fiscal Year 2012 annual report
4/24/2013	Speaker Boehner	Speaker Boehner	Dept. of Interior	Sally Jewell	Letter regarding the North Slope Science Initiative
4/25/2013	NSF	Cora B. Marrett	Full	Lamar Smith	Addressing concerns with review of NSF-funded studies
4/26/2013	SST	Smith (cc Cora Marrett)	Member	EBJ	Sent a letter in response to CLS' 4/25 letter to NSF regarding program funding
4/26/2013	SST	Lamar Smith	Full	Eddie Bernice Johnson	Response to letter to Dr. Cora Marrett
5/1/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Daniel Poneman	FY 2012 Naval Petroleum Reserve Annual Report of Operations
5/2/2013	EPA	David Dzombach	Environment	Chris Stewart	Inquiry by the Panel and Board of EPA's SAB
5/3/2013	SST	Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	NASA's report on its Suborbital Research Program activities for FY 2012
5/3/2013	SST	Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Summary of NASA efforts to date related to discussions with other nations on a framework to address space traffic management concerns
5/6/2013	SST	Smith	ASA	Sally Hillsman	The American Sociological Association sent a letter stating it was concerned about the letter CLS sent to Dr. Cora Marrett and asked that he withdraw it
5/7/2013	NSF	Cora Marrett	NSB	Dan Arvizu	The National Science Board asked Ms. Marrett to delay her formal response to the Science Committee until after the Board has been able to discuss the April 25th letter.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
5/8/2013	SST	Smith	Director of Selective Service	Lawrence Romo	In accordance with the FISMA 2012 reporting guidance, the letter talks about the FY2012 audit was completed and the SSS accepted the findings from Leon Sneed and Company.
5/8/2013	SST	CLS and EBJ	Former NSF NSB Directors	Former NSF NSB Directors	Letter regarding the draft version of the High Quality Research Act and the April 25th letter to NSF
5/8/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur Elkins Jr.	Letter regarding the EPA's IG developing its work plan of assignments for fiscal year 2014, and is also updating its strategic plan for fiscal years 2014-2018. Asking for CLS' feedback on the quality and usefulness of OIG products and services and asks for the response to four questions by June 27, 2013
5/8/2013	SST	Lamar Smith, Eddie Bernice Johnson	Full	NSF	Regarding the High Quality Research Act
5/9/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Cora Marrett	States that she will formally respond to CLS' letter by May 16th
5/9/2013	Oversight	Broun	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	questions to facilitate outreach efforts
5/10/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Semiannual Report of the NASA Office of Inspector General for the period ending March 31, 2013
5/13/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol Matthews	Biomass R&D Technical Advisory Committee charter
5/14/2013	SST	CLS	History of Science Society		Peer review reports of NSF grants
5/15/2013	SST	CLS (cc EBJ)	NSF	Cora Marrett	Letter in response to CLS' April 25th letter re: NSF proposals and how they are evaluated
5/15/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Responding to request for information at the prime contract level, and noted that they anticipate being able to include detailed subcontractor data in future reports.
5/20/2013	SST	CLS	Coalition for National Science Funding	Coalition	Wrote to CLS concerning NSF's merit review process for awarding research grants.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
5/20/2013	SST	Lamar Smith	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/20/2013	SST	Ralph Hall	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/20/2013	SST	Dana Rohrabacher	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/20/2013	SST	Paul Broun	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/20/2013	SST	Andy Harris	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/21/2013	SST	SST	NASA	NASA	Sent Executive Communication transmitting the Administration's final rule - Boards and Committees
5/21/2013	SST	CLS	National Endowment for the Humanities	Carole Watson	Sent for CLS' review the Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General at the National Endowment for the Humanities.
5/21/2013	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Patrick Gallagher	A letter regarding an update to the original three-year programmatic plan, called for by section 23 of the NIST Act.
5/22/2013	SST	CLS	Space Foundation	Elliot Holokauahi Pulham	The Space Report 2013: The Authoritative Guide to Global Space Activity
5/24/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Administrator Bolden	Submission of NASA's initial FY 2013 Operating Plan
5/30/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Amy Northcutt	Providing the FY2012 NSF Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report.
5/30/2013	SST	CLS	FDIC	Jon T. Rymer	FDIC information security program
5/31/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	David Frantz	Response to GAO Wind Energy report
6/7/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	NASA's semiannual Report on Russian Performance with respect to the International Space Station (ISS) for July through December 2012.
6/10/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur Elkins Jr.	EPA OIG Semiannual Report to Congress: October 1, 2012 - March 31, 2013
6/11/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	NASA's report outlining agency funding for "high-risk, high reward" basic research projects for FY 2014.
6/12/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Cost and schedule of Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
6/12/2013	EPA	Robert Perciasepe	Full, Environment	Lamar Smith, Chris Stewart	Regarding letter to Gina McCarthy
6/13/2013	National Institutes of Health	Dr. Francis Collins	Oversight, Research	Paul Broun, Larry Buschon	Response to Dr. Birnbaum letter
6/14/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur Elkins Jr.	Wrote regarding EPA's FOIA fee waivers and how they are in the early stages of the preliminary research.
6/14/2013	SST	SST	Energy	Energy Subcommittee	Additional information on June 18th SST hearing
6/18/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Patricia A. Hoffman	Letter describing DOE action taken in response to the GAO report entitled, "EPA Regulations and Electricity: Better Monitoring by Agencies Could Strengthen Efforts to Address Potential Challenges."
6/19/2013	SST	CLS and Rep. Wolf	DOJ IG	Michael Horowitz	Letter regarding the review of the Department's activities regarding an alleged illegal transfer of controlled technology by individuals at the Ames Research Center of the NASA. It is not in their jurisdiction, so they are referring the matter to OPR.
6/19/2013	Office of Env. Info.	Malcolm D. Jackson	Office of Program Evaluation	Carolyn Copper	Notification of Evaluation of EPA's Freedom of Information Act Fee Waiver Process
6/21/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Cameron Kerry	Letter regarding NOAA's satellite programs.
6/21/2013	Research	Larry Buschon	Department of Health and Human Services	Lawrence Tabak	Confirmation of receiving June 13th letter
6/24/2013	SST	CLS	DOC	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee.
6/25/2013	SST	CLS	DOI	David Murillo	The Bureau of Reclamation is pleased to provide the Draft EIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation for a 90-day public review and comment period.
6/27/2013	SST	CLS	DOC	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the NOAA Science Advisory Board.
6/27/2013	US Dept of State	John Kerry	Full	Lamar Smith	Writing to urge the State Department's continued adherence to sound science

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6/28/2013	SST	CLS	Member	Speaker Boehner	The Speaker sent a memorial/referral of the Senate of the State of Colorado, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 13-020 urging the Executive and Legislative Branches to take action to preserve and ensure the United States' leadership in space.
6/30/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Report re: DOE's determination to dispose of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (NPR-3)
7/1/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Susanne Bolton	Filed a notice to renew twenty committees for an additional two years.
7/1/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol Matthews	Charter renewing the Advanced Scientific Computing Advisory Committee.
7/1/2013	HHS	Farzad Mostashari	Oversight, Research and Technology	Paul Broun, Larry Bucshon	Regarding the passage of the Health Information Technology for Clinical Health Act
7/5/2013	SST	CLS/EBJ	University of Pittsburgh	Carolyn J. Anderson, Ph.D.	Writing to express concern about the defunding of the National Nuclear Chemistry Summer School in the President's FY 2014 Budget proposal.
7/10/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Transmitted the Department's "2013 annual Plan for the Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Resources Research and Development Program."
7/11/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Susanne Bolton	Submitted NSF's charter to establish the Proposal Review Panel for International and Integrative Activities, #2469.
7/12/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Christina Moody	Sent a fax regarding the renewal of the Environmental Laboratory Advisory Board (ELAB)
7/12/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Cora Marrett	Letter provides reports specific to the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.

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7/17/2013	SST	CLS (Grassley, Wolf, and cc: Leahy, EBJ, and Fattah)	DOJ	Peter J. Kadzik	Response to June 18th letter and follows up on their April 17th letter re: letter to then Assistant Attorney General Lisa O. Monaco and United States Attorney Melinda L. Haag dated February 27, 2013, regarding allegations that political considerations influenced prosecutorial decisions in a matter involving the NASA Ames Research Center.
7/17/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol Matthews	Amended Charter for the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board (SEAB)
7/18/2013	SST	CLS	DOT - FAA	Michael Huerta	Independent review panel report provides DOT/FAA's response to Section 912 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012.
7/24/2013	Speaker	Speaker Boehner, referred to SST	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Enclosed report, Geothermal Heat Pump Research, Development and Demonstration
7/25/2013	SST	DPB	U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Leg Affairs	Peter J. Kadzik	Responding to June 19th letter seeking information concerning the use by Department components of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) or Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs) for surveillance purposes.
7/29/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Cheryl Martin	Report to Congress on the : Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy Annual Report for FY 2012
7/29/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol Matthews	Charter renewing the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee.
7/29/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Christina Moody	Fax regarding the renewal of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)
7/29/2013	SST	CLS (cc: EBJ)	Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council	Justin Ehrenwerth	The Council released a Draft Initial Comprehensive Plan for 30 days of public review and comment in accordance with the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act).
7/29/2013	Full	Lamar Smith	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Renewal of Clean Air Scientific Advisor Committee

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7/30/2013	SST	CLS	Member	EBJ	Letter regarding CLS' letter to Gina McCarthy at EPA/subpoena.
7/30/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	NASA's report regarding Flight Opportunities Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research
7/30/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Janet McCabe	Writing to respond on behalf of the Agency with regard to several of the issues raised in the June 12, 2013 and July 22, 2013 letters regarding the EPA's use of peer-reviewed, scientific studies regarding the health effects of particulate matter (PM) and ozone air pollution that analyze data from the American Cancer Society and Harvard Six Cities cohorts.
7/31/2013	SST	CLS	EADS North America	Guy Hicks	Informing about the corporate EADS NV Board of Directors and how it has approved a corporate reorganization of EADS.
7/31/2013	Approps Comm.	Tom Latham	Full	Lamar Smith	Elimination of funding for the Federal Aviation Administration's Joint Planning and Development Office
8/1/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	The DOE's Fiscal Year 2012 Methane Hydrate Program
8/1/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Report on actions taken to increase coordination between the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Experimental Program to stimulate competitive research.
8/2/2013	Speaker	Speaker Boehner, referred to SST	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	DOE's Fiscal Year 2012 Methane Hydrate Program Report to Congress.
8/5/2013	SST	CLS (cc: EBJ)	DOE	Carol Matthews	Charter establishing the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee.
8/7/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	NASA's draft 2014 strategic plan elements that meet GPRAMA requirements.
8/9/2013	SST	CLS	United States Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Biennial Report to Congress on Environmental Data and Information Systems Management
8/12/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol Matthews	Charter establishing the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel.

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8/14/2013	SST	CLS	Member	EBJ	EBJ sent a letter asking for approval of a trip to speak at a conference by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre on September 26, 2013.
8/16/2013	SST	CLS	DOT - FAA	Michael P. Huerta	FAA report on cabin air environment research projects
8/19/2013	SST	CLS	DOC - NIST	Patrick Gallagher	A report detailing NIS's high-risk, high-reward basic research projects as called for by the America COMPETES Act.
8/19/2013	Full	Lamar Smith	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to subpoena
8/19/2013	DOE	Gregory H. Friedman	Full	Lamar Smith	DOE award to Ecotality
8/19/2013	DOE	Ernest Moniz	Full	Lamar Smith	DOE award to Ecotality
8/21/2013	SST	CLS	US Air Force	Eric Fanning	30-day notification of intent to convert excess ballistic missile assets to launch the Operationally Responsive Space-3 (ORS-3) satellite, which is planned to occur in October 2013
8/26/2013	EPA	Christopher S. Zarba	Environment	Chris Stewart	Comment letters discussed in EPA's Water Body Connectivity Report
8/28/2013	SST	CLS	Social Security Admin	Carolyn W. Colvin	Providing The Social Security Administration's FY 2012 Federal Information Security Management Act report.
8/29/2013	SST	CLS (cc EBJ)	DOE	Cheryl Martin	Letter serves as a written determination regarding funding small business concerns that are majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms in the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program operated by the Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy (ARPA-E), an agency within the U.S. Department of Energy.
8/29/2013	SST	Paul Broun, Larry Bucshon	HHS	Farzad Mostashari	Health information technology adoption and standards
9/3/2013	SST	CLS	USDA	Thomas Vilsack	USDA's FY 2012 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report.

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9/3/2013	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Full	Lamar Smith	Failure to comply with subpoena
9/4/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Gregory H. Friedman	Responding to CLS' August 19th letter re: DOE's EV Project and the Department's evaluation of the financial situation of Ecotality, Inc.
9/5/2013	SST	CLS; cc Rohrabacher	DHS	Traci Ballard	Technical Mapping Advisory Council Charter
9/5/2013	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Full, Oversight	Lamar Smith, Paul Broun	EPA subpoena
9/6/2013	SST	CLS	DOC	Ellen Herbst	Charter renewing the Sensors and Instrumentation Technical Advisory Committee.
9/9/2013	SST	Broun	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	Notifying the Committee that GAO accepts the request to update the GAO report Energy Savings: Performance Contracts Offer Benefits, but Vigilance is Needed to Protect Government Interests
9/9/2013	SST	Maffei	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	Notifying the Committee that GAO accepts the request to update the GAO report Energy Savings: Performance Contracts Offer Benefits, but Vigilance is Needed to Protect Government Interests
9/9/2013	SST	Lummis	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	Notifying the Committee that GAO accepts the request to update the GAO report Energy Savings: Performance Contracts Offer Benefits, but Vigilance is Needed to Protect Government Interests
9/9/2013	SST	Swalwell	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	Notifying the Committee that GAO accepts the request to update the GAO report Energy Savings: Performance Contracts Offer Benefits, but Vigilance is Needed to Protect Government Interests
9/12/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notify the Committee that NASA has renewed the Charter of the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel.

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9/12/2013	SST		U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	Rafael Moure-Eraso	EPA OIG request for documents from the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board which they cannot provide
9/13/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Christina Moody/Gina McCarthy	Letter supporting the charter renewal of the Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2.
9/16/2013	SST	CLS	NSF/NSB	Dan Arvizu	Writing to report on delegations of authority related to projects receiving funding from the major research equipment and facilities construction account, as required by the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002, section 1862n-4(d).
9/16/2013	SST	CLS	NSB	Dan Arvizu	Report on delegations of authority related to projects receiving funding from the major research equipment and facilities construction (MREFC) account, as required by the National Science Foundation (NSF) Authorization Act of 2002, section 1862n-4(d)
9/16/2013	SST	CLS (cc EBJ)	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to Committee's subpoena letter asking for steps the agency is taking to comply
9/16/2013	Executive Office of the President	Heather Zichal	Energy, Environment	Lummis, Stewart	Request for documents on office's and White House's involvement in the EPA report on Ground Water Contamination Near Pavillion, Wyoming
9/17/2013	SST	CLS, Hall, Hultgren	GAO	David Wise	Draft GAO report on Intelligent Transportation Systems Vehicle-to-Vehicle Technologies Expected to Offer Safety Benefits but a Variety of Deployment Challenges Exist that will be released 17 October

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9/18/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Judith S. Sunley	A letter stating NSF has decided to use the authority provided by Section 630 of Public Law 107-67 to spend appropriated funds to assist lower income employees with child care expenses. As required by 5 CFR Part 792, Subpart B, they are providing notification that the National Science Foundation intends to obligate \$115,000 for this purpose.
9/18/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	Report on reducing vulnerability to fraud, waste and abuse in the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program.
9/18/2013	EOP	John P. Holdren	Full, Energy	Lamar Smith, Lummis	Request for an update on progress toward a Low Dose Radiation research strategy
9/18/2013	NIH	Francis Collins	Oversight, Research and Technology	Broun, Bucshon	Questions on Dr. Lawrence Tabak's response to Committee letter on article by Dr. Linda Birnham
9/19/2013	NASA	Charles Bolden	Space	Palazzo, Edwards	Request for unredacted versions of amendments to the Space Act Agreement
9/20/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Edward Bruce Held	Formal management decision on GAO report entitled National Nuclear Security Administration
9/20/2013	SST	C.S	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	EPA's OIG report on use of private and alias email accounts
9/25/2013	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	David Huizenga	U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Final Long-Term Management and Storage of Elemental Mercury Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations.
9/26/2013	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Seth Statler	The unredacted NASA Space Act Agreement amendments with the Commercial Crew Integrated Capability Partners that the Committee Requested on 19 September

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9/26/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	Sent the EPA OIG's report entitled, "Congressionally Requested Inquiry Into the EPA's Use of Private and Alias Email Accounts," dated September 26, 2013. Responding to SST's November 15, 2012 letter.
9/30/2013	SST	CLS	USDOT	Gregory Winfree	Transmits the U.S. Department of Transportation Research, Development, and Technology Strategic Plan: FY 2013-2018
9/30/2013	SST	CLS	DOD IG	Larry D. Turner	Letter in response to a Congressionally-directed reporting requirement contained in P.L. 112-81 §5143©. In accordance with Section 5143 ©, this data call transmits information from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigative Command, Navy Criminal Investigative Service, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service.
9/30/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Renewal of the charter for the International Space Station Advisory Committee
9/30/2013	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Renewal of the charter for the International Space Station Advisory Committee
10/1/2013	Report to Congress	CLS	Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy	Cheryl Martin	Report in response to the requirements set forth in the America COMPETES Act, wherein it is stated: "...the Director shall provide to the relevant authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress a roadmap describing the strategic vision that ARPA-E will use to guide the choices of ARPA-E for future technology investments over the following three fiscal years."
10/2/2013			Full	Lamar Smith	2013 National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering Symposium
10/9/2013	Financial Services	Jeb Harsarling	Full	Lamar Smith	SEC Rules impact on high-tech innovation and competitiveness

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10/17/2013	SST	CLS, EBJ	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency	Peggy Gustafson	Letter to express views on behalf of the Inspector General (IG) community concerning pending information security legislation.
10/18/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Patricia A. Hoffman	Transmits proposed draft EIS for the Champlian Hudson Power Express Transmillion line Project
10/18/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of renewed charter for the International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee
10/18/2013	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of renewed charter for the International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee
10/18/2013	SST	CLS	DOE		Advanced Research Projects Agency Strategic Vision 2013
10/21/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol Matthews	Methane Hydrate Advisory Committee charter
10/21/2013	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Full	Lamar Smith	Request for answers to previous letters
10/22/2013	SST	CLS	US Dept of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Notice of renewed charter for the manufacturing extension partnership advisory board
10/23/2013	NIH	Francis Collins	Oversight, Research and Technology	Broun, Bueshon	Concerns over Dr. Linda Birnbaum article
10/24/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of extending the charter of the NASA Advisory Council
10/24/2013	NASA	Elizabeth Robinson	Full	Lamar Smith, Palazzo	Concerns over NASA acquisitions and use of funds
10/24/2013	NASA	Paul Martin	Space	Palazzo	Request for NASA OIG summary
10/25/2013	SST	CLS, EBJ	Department of Energy	Carol A. Matthews	Charter establishing Methane Hydrate Advisory Committee
10/25/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Carolyn Levine	Renewal of the Pesticide Dialogue Committee (PPDC)
10/25/2013	SST	Palazzo, Edwards	NASA	Paul K. Martin	re: Palazzo's request for an unredacted copy of NASA report regarding security-related matters at NASA's Langley Research Center.
10/28/2013	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Patricia A. Hoffman	Letter transmits the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Champlian Hudson Power Express Transmission Line Project (DOE/EIS-0447) prepared by the DOE.

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10/28/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	NASA Advisory Council Charter
10/28/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	International Space Station Advisory Committee Charter
10/28/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Materials Processing Equipment Technical Advisory Committee Charter
10/29/2013	SST	Boehner (and Smith)	DOE	Dr. David T. Danielson	Transmission of the Department's report entitled, "Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Activities, Progress, and Plans".
10/30/2013	SST	CLS	US Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board
10/30/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Follow up to EPA letter on July 30th about research data from epidemiological studies
10/31/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee (INLAC) Charter
11/6/2013	SST	CLS	US Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Materials Processing Equipment Technical Advisory Committee Charter
11/6/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Seth Statler	Letter in response to our recent letter to NASA Chief Financial Officer, Elizabeth Robinson, signed jointly with Chairman Palazzo, in which we asked certain questions about NASA's treatment of potential termination liability.
11/6/2013	SST	CLS	US Dept of Commerce-NIST	Patrick Gallagher	Transmitting to us the annual summary report on the technology transfer authorities used by Federal Agencies specified within the Technology Transfer Commercialization Act of 2000.
11/8/2013	SST	CLS	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	Michael Honeycutt	Analysis of EPA ACS and HSC studies, files lack the information to recreate the findings of the ACS and HSC studies
11/12/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Seth Statler	Semiannual Report on Russian Performance with respect to the International Space Station
11/13/2013	SST	Broun	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to Committee's letter to Gina McCarthy about EPA's email practices
11/13/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to Committee's letter to Gina McCarthy about EPA's email practices

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11/13/2013	OSTP	Todd Park	Full	Lamar Smith	Invitation to testify
11/14/2013	SST	Bucshon	HHS	Lawrence Tabak	Response to Committee's letter about Dr. Linda Birnbaum article
11/14/2013	SST	Broun	HHS	Lawrence Tabak	Response to Committee letter about Dr. Linda Birnbaum article
11/14/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to Committee's letters about EPA's email practices
11/21/2013	U.S. Chemical Safety Board	Rafael Moure-Eraso	Full	CLS	Letter requesting documents on the leak of a whistleblowers name
11/22/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of completion of organization review of the NASA Advisory Council
11/22/2013	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of completion of organization review of the NASA Advisory Council
11/22/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Energy	Carol Matthews	Charter renewing the Nuclear Energy Advisory Committee
11/22/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	Notice of completion of initial evaluation of the EPA's classified information program
11/25/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Interior	Sally Jewell	Transmit Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General for the Dept of the Interior
11/26/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Susanne Bolton	Renewal notice for the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science
12/2/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L Seth Statler	Notifying Committee that baseline development for the Ice, Cloud, and Land Elevation Satellite Project will be exceeded by more than 15%
12/2/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Maryann Froelich	Draft available of US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, which supports the four-year update required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act of 2010.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
12/4/2013	SST	CLS	HHS	Daniel R. Levinson	US Dept of HHS Office of Inspector General is required by Section 5143 of the National Defense Authorization Act FOR Fiscal Year 2012, to report on reducing vulnerability to fraud, waste, and abuse in the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs.
12/4/2013	Dept. of Labor	David Michaels	SST Full	CLS/Weber	Concerns over OSHA rule regulating workplace exposure to silica
12/5/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the National Advisory Council on Innovation and Entrepreneurship
12/9/2013	SST	Issa/CLS	CSB	Rafael Moure-Eraso	Letter responds to our letter of November 21, 2013, requesting certain documents from the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB).
12/11/2013	SST	CLS	NSB	Dan Arvizu	Writing to let us know about their plans for completing the 2014 Science and Engineering Indicators (Indicators) report.
12/11/2013	SST	CLS	University of Nebraska	Matthew Schaefer	Writing to us on the critical issue of US commercial space industry. Enclosed is a recent University of Nebraska College of Law Space, Cyber and Telecom Law Program White Paper that he authored entitled, "Liability Issues Regarding Third Parties and Space Flight Participants in Commercial Space Activities: The Path Forward."
12/12/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol A. Matthews	Nuclear Energy Advisory Committee
12/16/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Writing in response to our 11/6/13 letter to Dr. Amanda Rodewald, chair of the EPA's Science Advisory Board Panel for the Review of the EPA Water Body Connectivity Report, and Dr. David Allen, chair of the EPA's Chartered Science Advisory Board (SAB).

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
12/16/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Writing in response to you November 6, 2013 letter to Dr. Amanda Rodewald, chair of the EPA's SAB Panel for the Review of the EPA Water Body Connectivity Report, and Dr. David Allen, chair of the EPA's chartered SAB.
12/16/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to a letter about asking the SAB expert panel to address several questions regarding the EPA Draft Science Synthesis Report on the Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters (Report)
12/16/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to 11/6/2013 letter to Dr. Amanda Rodewald
12/18/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Lek Kadeli	Research highlights from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Research and Development (ORD) for 2012.
12/20/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	FY2013 Agency Financial Report (AFR).
12/20/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Carolyn Levine	Renewal of the Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC).
12/23/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	US EPA Office of Inspector General report titled <i>Semiannual Report to Congress: April 1, 2013 - September 30, 2013</i> .
12/27/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Kathryn D. Sullivan	Enclosed is a Report to Congress containing the NOAA response to the NAS Report, <i>Tsunami Warning and Preparedness: An Assessment of the U.S. Tsunami Warning Program and the Nation's Preparedness Efforts</i> .
12/27/2013	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Kathryn D. Sullivan	Report to congress containing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration response to the national academy of sciences report
12/27/2013	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Kathryn D. Sullivan	NOAA response to NAS report "Tsunami warning and preparedness: An Assessment of the US Tsunami Warning Program and the Nation's Preparedness Efforts"
12/30/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Bruce Borzino	Financial statements of the National Technical Information Service for fiscal year 2013.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
12/31/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Enclosed is the DOE's Fiscal Year 2013 Agency Financial Report (AFR).
12/31/2013	SST	CLS	Secretary of Energy	Ernest J. Moniz	Copy of the Department of Energy's Fiscal Year 2013 Agency Financial Report
12/31/2013	SST	CLS	Secretary of Energy	Ernest J. Moniz	Fiscal year 2013 AFR
1/6/2014	SST	CLS	Dept of Defense	Frank Kendall	Enclosed report addresses the Department of Defense's progress in research activities to advance access of Unmanned Aircraft Systems to the National Airspace System.
1/6/2014	SST	CLS	US Small Business Admin.	Nicolas Coutsos	SBA's Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Annual Submission.
1/6/2014	SST	CLS	Secretary of Defense	Frank Kendall	Copy of report addressing the Department of Defense's progress in research activities to advance access of Unmanned Aircraft Systems to the National Airspace System.
1/6/2014	SST	CLS	US Small Business Admin.	Nicolas J. Coutsos	SBA's Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Annual Submission.
1/6/2014	SST	CLS	Secretary of Defense	Frank Kendall	Report the DoD progress in research activities to advance access of Unmanned aircraft systems to the national airspace system.
1/6/2014	US Office of Special Counsel	Carolyn Lerner	SST Full	CLS/Upton/Johnson/Waxman/Brown/Murphy/Maffei/DeGette	Questions about The Office of Special Counsel (OSC) on the Office of Inspector General
1/8/2014	NASA	Charles Bolden	Space	Palazzo/Edwards	Requesting a copy of the full lease agreement of Launch Complex 39A at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida
1/9/2014	President and Chief Executive Officer	Alfred Grasso	SST Full	CLS	Requesting a copy of all Security Control Assessments (SCA) conducted by MITRE
1/10/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Carol A. Matthews	National Petroleum Council Charter
1/10/2014	SST	CLS	National Endowment for the Humanities	Carole Watson	Semiannual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities OIG

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1/10/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Carol A. Matthews	Charter renewing National Petroleum Council
1/14/2014	SST	CLS	National Transportation Safety Board	Deborah A.P. Hersman	The National Transportation Safety Board's fiscal year 2013 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report.
1/15/2014	SST	CLS	Office of the President, Office of science and technology policy	Donna M. Pignatelli	Response to letters sent to OSTP regarding the security of the FFM
1/15/2014	Space	Palazzo	NASA Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel	Joseph W. Dyer	NASA ASAP 2013 report
1/15/2014	NASA	Charles F. Bolden	SST Full	CLS	Requesting additional information on office's decisions
1/16/2014	SST	All	OSC	Adam Miles	Response to the Committee's Jan 6th letter
1/16/2014	Comptroller General of the United States	Gene L. Dodaro	SST Full	CLS/Johnson	Concerns about the GOES-R satellite program and if its financially viable
1/16/2014	Comptroller General of the United States	Gene L. Dodaro	SST Full	CLS/Johnson	Concerns over a GAO report that provided updates on NOAA's and JPSS acquisition
1/17/2014	SST	CLS	National Science Foundation	Cora B. Marrett	FY 2013 Agency Financial Report
1/23/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	NIST Smart Grid Advisory Committee Charter
1/23/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Carol A. Matthews	Charter renewing Environmental Management Advisory Committee
1/24/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	Response to a 1/24/2014 letter requesting that NASA provide to the Committee additional information related to NASA's OIG report submitted on 11/19/2013

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
1/24/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler/Amanda Hallberg Greenwell	Annual report for FY 2014 on Earth Science Coordination between NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
1/24/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	Confirm receipt of Jan 24 letter
1/24/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Annual report for FY 2014 on Earth Science Coordination between NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
1/27/2014	SST	CLS	National Construction Safety Team Advisory Committee	Jeremy Isenberg	Annual Report of NCST advisory committee of NIST
1/29/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Report to the Committee concerning major projects that exceed certain baseline cost and schedule thresholds
1/29/2014	SST	Palazzo	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Report to the Committee concerning major projects that exceed certain baseline cost and schedule thresholds
1/29/2014	SST	CLS	NASA		Annual audit to assess the extent to which NASA is complying with federal export control laws and the acts requirement that NASA report to the congress any cooperative agreements between the agency and chain or any Chinese company
1/29/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	The Ice, Cloud, and Land Elevation Satellite-2 mission will likely be exceeded by 15 percent
1/31/2014	SST	CLS	FEMA	Roy E. Wright	Response to a meeting held on 12/20/2013 to provide an overview briefing on the national windstorm impact reduction program
1/31/2014	SST	CLS	FEMA	Roy E. Wright	Response to a meeting held on 12/20/2013, to provide an overview briefing on the national windstorm impact reduction program for your committee staff
2/3/2014	SST	CLS	Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health	David Michaels	Response to 12/4/2013 letter regarding OSHA's notice of proposed rulemaking on occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
2/3/2014	SST	CLS	NIPCC	John Northdurft	Follow up on an earlier report sent about the NIPCC
2/3/2014	SST	CLS	US Department of Labor	David Michaels	Response to the 12/4/2013 letter regarding OSHA's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica
2/3/2014	SST	CLS	Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health	David Michaels	Response to letter sent on 12/4/2013
2/3/2014	SST	CLS	US Department of Labor	David Michaels	Response to letter sent on 12/4/2013 regarding OSHA notice of proposed rulemaking on occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica
2/3/2014	SST	CLS	NIPCC	John Northdurft	Follow up to Oct. letter
2/6/2014	SST	CLS	Department of State	Julia Fritfield	Report entitled "Report to congress on UJS assistance with adoption and implementation of, and compliance with, additional protocols in the Non-nuclear weapon States."
2/11/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Margaret L. Cummisky	Security measures implemented within the Healthcare.gov website
2/11/2014	NASA	Charles F. Bolden Jr.	SST Full	CLS	Request for an unredacted version of the recent National Academy of Public Administration report on NASA's handling of export control information
2/12/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	response to letter sent on 2/11/2014
2/13/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Support the charter Farm, Ranch and Rural Communities Advisory Committees
2/14/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Carol A. Matthews	President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology Charter
2/14/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Carol A. Matthews	Charter renewing the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology
2/14/2014	EPA	Gina McCarthy	SST Full	CLS	Subpoena compliance regarding Harvard Six Cities Study
2/18/2014	NASA	Paul K. Martin	SST Full	CLS	Request for an unredacted version of the recent report titled "Review of International Traffic in Arms Regulations and Foreign National Access Issues at Ames Research Center"

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2/19/2014	SST	CLS	National Science Foundation	Cora B. Marrett	FY 2013 report regarding NSF investments
2/20/2014	SST	CLS	National Labor Relations board	Bryan C. Burnett	Annual program review required by the federal information security management act
2/24/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Kathryn D. Sullivan	NOAA report "Transformational Research within the Research and Development Portfolio of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration"
2/25/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Annual report regarding the agency progress on the completion of performance assessments by the NAS for each division within NASA science mission directorate
2/25/2014	SST	CLS	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	Joshua Gotbaum	PBGC annual systems security review
2/25/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Annual report regarding the agency's progress on the completion of performance assessments by the national academy of sciences
2/27/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	Acknowledged they received the letter that was sent on 2/27/2014
2/27/2014	NASA	Charles F. Bolden Jr.	SST Full	Wolf/CLS	General content about funding continued NASA programs
2/27/2014	NASA	Charles F. Bolden	SST Full	CLS	Discussion about NASA programs
2/28/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Gregory H. Friedman	FY 2014 Audit of the Department of Energy
3/3/2014	SST	CLS	National Science Foundation	Crystal Robinson	Renewal Notice for numerous advisory committees
3/5/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Patrick Gallagher	Emergency Communications and tracking Report
3/5/2014	SST	CLS	OPM	Katherine Archuleta	FISMA report for the Office of Personal Management
3/6/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Information Security and Privacy Advisory Board Charter
3/6/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	receipt of letter sent on 2/27/2014
3/7/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Patrick Gallagher	Annual report on the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

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3/9/2014	SST	CLS	National Science Board	Dan E. Arvizu	Response to 2/4/2014 letter detailing concerns with the pace of the NSF transparency and accountability improvements
3/10/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	FY 2014 Operating Plan
3/10/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	NASA's initial FY 2014 Operating Plan
3/10/2014	Space	Palazzo	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	NASA's initial FY 2014 Operating Plan
3/11/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Patricia M. Dehmer	Response to the recommendation contained in the US GAO report entitled "Managing Critical Isotopes: Stewardship of Lithium-7 is Needed to Ensure a Stable Supply"
3/12/2014	SST	CLS	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Martin J. Gruenberg	Annual information security program self-assessment and independent evaluation
3/12/2014	SST	CLS	Department of State	Julia Frifield	Official report about the Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the US and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in the USA
3/18/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	LaDoris G. Harris	The No FEAR ACT report for FY 2013
3/19/2014	SST	CLS	NAFCU/PAC	B. Dan Berger	Please bring federal data security and breach standards up, so that companies will not allow it to happen anymore
3/19/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	American Physical Society	Andrew O'Hara, Ganesh Hegde, Massoud Ramezani Masir, Samaresh Guchhait	FY2015 budget priorities
3/19/2014	EPA	H. Christopher Frey	SST Full	CLS	letter to the EPA about NAAQS for Ozone protection and maintaining CASAC standards
3/19/2014	EPA	Gina McCarthy	SST Full	CLS	letter to the EPA about NAAQS for Ozone protection and maintaining CASAC standards
3/20/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Defense	Teresa M. Takai	DOD report for FY 2013
3/21/2014	SST	CLS	Department of State	Julia Frifield	FISMA report
3/21/2014	SST	CLS	Planetary Society	Bill Nye	Statement from the planetary Society for the NASA FY2015 budget hearing

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3/24/2014	SST	CLS	Department of the Interior	Bernard J. Mazer	DOI FISMA report for FY 2013
3/25/2014	SST	CLS	Assistant secretary for administration and management	T. Michael Kerr	Department of Labor's 2013 FISMA report
3/26/2014	SST	CLS	National Science Foundation	Cora Marrett	NSF compliance efforts for FY 2013
3/26/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Major milestone is going to exceed baseline costs, specifically the Space Network Ground Segment Sustainment
3/27/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Cheryl A. LaFleur	FERC's FY2013 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report
3/27/2014	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Penny Pritzker	2013 Annual Report of the Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology.
3/27/2014	Member of Congress	Eddie Bernice Johnson	SST Full	CLS	Response to letter sent on 3/21/2014
3/28/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Charter renewal of the Human Studies Review Board
3/31/2014	SST	CLS	Secretary of Energy	Ernest J. Moniz	DOE annual FISMA and Privacy Management Report for FY 2013
3/31/2014	SST		Department of Commerce	Susan J. Aramaki	No FEAR Act Report for FY2013
3/31/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Department of Energy	Ernest J. Moniz	DOE's FY2013 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report
4/1/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Health and Human Services	E.J. Holland Jr.	DOH FY 2013 annual federal information and security management act and privacy management report
4/1/2014	SST	CLS	The Under Secretary of Defense	Frank Kendall	OSTP report
4/1/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	EPA	Gina McCarthy	EPA's FY2013 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report
4/1/2014			Department of Energy		Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy Annual Report for FY2013
4/1/2014	Office of Inspector General	Todd J. Zinser	Oversight	Broun/Maffei	Re: OIG's top legal advisor

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4/2/2014	SST	CLS	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	V. Renee Simpson	Fiscal year 2013 FISMA report
4/2/2014	SST	Chairman Palazzo	NASA	Charles Bolden	Follow-up on March 27 hearing--- additional information on NASA human exploration strategy
4/3/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Department of Commerce	Patrick Gallagher	NIST National Construction Safety Team Annual Report
4/4/2014	SST	CLS	Federal Trade Commission	Donald S. Clarke	Federal trade Commission's Fiscal Year 2013 report on computer and information security
4/4/2014	National Science Foundation	Allison Lerner	Oversight	Broun	Request for documents
4/6/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Antelope Valley Board of Trade	Scott Cummings, Vicki Medina, Allen Hoffman	FY2015 budget request for SOFIA
4/7/2014	Oversight	Broun	Office of the Inspector General	Kenneth Chason	Response to letter on 4/4/2014 regarding research misconduct at North Carolina State University
4/7/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Space Propulsion Synergy Team	John W. Robinson	Feasibility of Mars flyby mission
4/7/2014	NSF	Frances Cordova	SST Full	Chairman Smith	Requesting documents re: NSF grants
4/8/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	NASA's FY2013 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report
4/8/2014	SST		Department of State	Julia Frifield	Report on US-People's Republic of China Science and Technology Agreement 1979
4/11/2014	DOT	Calvin L. Scovel, III	SST Full	Chairman Broun, Ranking Member Maffei	Management of the Department of Commerce's Office of the Inspector General
4/16/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Sea Research Foundation	Andrew Wood	JASON Learning
4/16/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	Acceptance of request for review of NASA issues including FY2015 budget request for International Space Station
4/16/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Department of Energy	Amy Bodette	Charter renewing the Appliance Standards and Rulemaking Federal Advisory Committee
4/17/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Environmental Protection Agency	Renee P. Wynn	Release of National Analysis of the 2012 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data

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4/17/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Edward Bruce Held	Regarding GAO's review to examine the National Nuclear Security Administration.
4/18/2014	SST	Space Subcommittee Chairman Palazzo	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Commercial Orbital Transportation Services Program and Commercial Crew Program
4/23/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Section 802 report of the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 (suborbital missions)
4/23/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Department of Commerce	Patrick Gallagher	Report re NIST high-risk, high-reward basic research projects
4/23/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Renewal Charter for the Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction
4/23/2014	SST	Chairman Palazzo	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Section 802 report of the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 (suborbital missions)
4/23/2014	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Patrick Gallagher	Three-year programmatic plan update describes the Institutes approach and plans for the Fiscal Years 2015-2017.
4/24/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Section 802 report of the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 (suborbital missions)
4/25/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Department of Energy	Robert F. Brese	DOE's response to GAO report, "IT Dashboard: Agencies Are Managing Investment Risk, but Related Ratings Need to Be More Accurate and Available"
4/25/2014	SST	Speaker Boehner	International Boundary and Water Commission-United States Section	Frances N. Castro	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States section FY13 annual report
4/28/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Response to letter re FY2015 budget request for SOFIA
4/28/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	NASA	Charles Bolden	Notification that NASA has amended the Charter for the NASA Advisory Council
5/1/2014	SST	Chairman Smith	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	Catherine Galicia	FY2013 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) report

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5/1/2014	SST		DOE	Cheryl Martin	Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy Annual Report for FY2013
5/1/2014	SST	CLS	NSF	Amy Northcutt	FY13 FISMA Report
5/1/2014	GAO	Gene Dorado	SST Full	Chairman Smith	Request for report on security of Healthcare.gov
5/2/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Maryann Froelich	Availability of the EPA's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan.
5/6/2014	SST	CLS	USAID	T. Charles Cooper	FY13 FISMA Report
5/6/2014	SST	CLS	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Cheryl A. LaFleur	Response to April 4th letter regarding Cheniere Energy's Corpus Christi Liquefaction Project.
5/6/2014	SST	CLS	OSTP	John P. Holdren	Climate Change Impacts in the US: The Third National Climate Assessment
5/6/2014	NSF	Frances Cordova	SST Full	Chairman Smith	RE: insufficient grant documents delivered
5/8/2014	SST	CLS	GeoScience World	Alexandra Vance	Comments on the discussion draft of the FIRST Act of 2013.
5/8/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Ingrid Kolb	DOE'S response to GAO report, "National Laboratories: DOE needs to Improve Oversight of Work Performed for Non-DOE Entities."
5/8/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Janet McCabe	Response to January 15 letter to Gina McCarthy regarding the request for a 60-day extension of the public comment period for the proposed Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units, also known as Carbon Pollution Standards.
5/8/2014	SST	CLS	DHS	Traci Silas (formerly Ballard)	DHS is renewing the charter for the Data Privacy and Integrity Advisory Committee.
5/9/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Supporting the charter EPA Board of Scientific Counselors in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.
5/12/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	CLS	Semiannual Report of the NASA OIG for period ending March 31, 2014.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
5/12/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Frank G. Klotz	Formal National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Management Decision on the GAO report titled "NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION: Stronger Planning and Evaluation Needed for Radiological Security Zone Pilot Project".
5/13/2014	SST	CLS and EBJ	GAO	David A. Powner	GAO's Review of Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite- R Series (GOES-R) Program.
5/13/2014	SST	Broun	GAO	Frank Rusco	Financial support to developers of Utility-scale Electricity generation projects.
5/13/2014	SST	CLS	The Energy Council	Texas State Rep. Wayne Smith	Policy Statement of The Energy Council on Offshore Federal/State Revenue Sharing
5/13/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Frank G. Klotz	Formal National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Management Decision on the GAO final report titled "ICBM MODERNIZATION: Approaches to Basing Options and Interoperable Warhead Designs Need Better Planning and Synchronization".
5/14/2014	SST	CLS		Anthony Szamboti and David Cole	OIG oversight of fraud, waste, and abuse at NIST
5/15/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Speaker Boehner	Report of a final rule revising the Grant and Cooperative Agreement Handbook or remove agency procedures for closeout of grants and cooperative Agreement Handbook to remove procedures for closeout of grants and cooperative agreements.
5/15/2014	SST	CLS and EBJ	NASA	Paul K Martin	Status of Recommendations Made in Audit Report " NASA's Information Technology Governance."
5/15/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Velveta Golightly-Howell	EPA FY13 annual report
5/15/2014	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Space	CLS, Palazzo, Brooks	Letter to NASA requesting assistance in gathering additional information on ISS and US partnership with Russia.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
5/16/2014	SST	CLS	Dept. of Interior	Suzette M. Kimball	2013 report from the Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee which was established under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Authorization Act of 1977...
5/16/2014	SST	Senator Coburn	NSF	Cora B. Marrett	Response to Senator Coburn on behalf of Dr. Cordova regarding inquiry on how NSF avoids the unnecessary overlapping of research projects as well as the November 2013 US Government Accountability Report calling for increased data coordination to avoid unnecessary duplication concerning federal-funded autism activities.
5/19/2014	SST	CLS	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	Response to May 1 letter which requested that GAO host a Comptroller General Forum on implications of additive manufacturing.
5/19/2014	SST	CLS	NSF	France A Cordova	re: 5/6/14 letter regarding the Committees documents concerning 20 NSF grants
5/20/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	Acknowledgement receipt of letter sent on 5/15/ regarding the future of the ISS.
5/21/2014	SST	CLS	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	Response to May 1 letter which requested that the GAO review issues regarding security and privacy protections of the healthcare.gov website.
5/27/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Transmission of the Aeronautics and Space Report of the President for FY 2009 and Aeronautics and Space Report of the President for FY10.
5/27/2014	SST	CLS	Railroad Retirement Board	Martha P. Rico	Enclosed report of the US Railroad Retirement Board as required by the Federal Information Security Management Act.
5/29/2014	SST	CLS	OMB	Brian C. Deese	Reports for FY 12 and FY13 describing the budget and resources connected with the National Science and Technology Council.
5/30/2014	DOT	Calvin L. Scovel, III	Space	Chairman Palazzo and Ranking Member Edwards	Letter to DOT IG Scovel regarding JPOD.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
5/30/2014	NSF	France A. Cordova	SST Full	CLS	Letter to NSF to review materials with the intention to identify duplicate or superfluous information and enable the Foundations staff to compile needed material as efficiently as possible.
5/31/2014	SST	CLS	NSF	France A Cordova	Report on the NSF's activities related to STEM Industry Internship Programs.
6/2/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Ingrid Kolb	2013 Annual Report on Other Transactions Authority.
6/6/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Supporting the charter National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology.
6/9/2014	SST	CLS	EPA and Dept of the Army	Jo-Ellen Darcy and Nancy K. Stoner	re: May 1 letter concerning a proposed rule that would impact federal jurisdiction of US waters under the CWA.
6/9/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Penny Pritzker	Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board Report 2013.
6/10/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	US EPA Office of Inspector General report titled Semiannual Report to Congress: October 1, 2013 - March 31, 2014.
6/13/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Supporting charter of the Great Lakes Advisory Board.
6/17/2014	NASA	Charles Bolden	Space	CLS, Palazzo, Brooks	Letter to Bolden regarding Termination Liability.
6/19/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	FY13 Naval Petroleum Reserves Annual Report of Operations
6/19/2014	SST	CLS	Wilson Center	David Rajeski	Science and Technology Innovation Program updates by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
6/19/2014	NASA	Charles Bolden	SST Full	CLS	Letter to Bolden regarding Heliophysics Division Director.
6/19/2014		Rep. Hal Rogers	SST Full	CLS	Letter To Chairman Rogers requesting that policy provisions on scientific publishing not be part of 2015 appropriations bills.
6/20/2014	SST	CLS	Space Foundation	Elliot Holokauahi Pulham	Space Report 2014
6/20/2014	US Patent and Trademark Office	Margaret Focarino	SST/R&T	CLS, Bucshon, Bill Johnson	letter to USPTO regarding nanotechnology hearing held in May.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
6/23/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	NASA's initial FY2014 Operating Plan as submitted to the Committee on Appropriations.
6/24/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	David W. Geiser	GAO report Title: "Uranium Contamination: Overall Scope, Time Frame, and Cost Information is Needed for Contamination Cleanup on the Navajo Reservation."
6/24/2014	SST	CLS	National Endowment for the Humanities	Carole Watson	Semiannual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities OIG
6/25/2014	SST	CLS	DOE		Response to Findings and Recommendations of the Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technical Advisory Committee during Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013.
6/26/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	Acknowledgement receipt of letter received on 6/25/2014, requesting that NASA provide to the Committee records related to the Heliophysics Division Director, Deputy Director, and any other reports to the Heliophysics Division Director, over the last year.
6/26/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Emerging Technology and Research Advisory Committee Charter
6/26/2014	National Science Foundation	France A. Cordova	SST	CLS	Letter requesting the redundant material that CLS requested on 4/7/2014.
6/27/2014	SST	CLS	GAO	Timothy M Persons	Comptroller General Forum on Additive Manufacturing
7/1/2014	SST	Palazzo Edwards	DOT	Calvin L. Scovel III	Receipt of letter requesting that the OIG examine how the FFA Joint Planning and Development Office's roles and responsibilities will be absorbed into FAA's Next Generation Air Transportation office.
7/1/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Response to our letter of June 17, 2014, signed jointly with Chairman Palazzo and Vice Chairman Brooks, requesting that NASA produce a series of documents relevant to NASA treatment of potential termination liability.
7/2/2014	SST	CLS	NSF	Crystal Robinson	Notice to renew 22 committees for an additional 2 years; Charters enclosed

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
7/3/2014	SST	CLS	DoD	Frank Kendall	Letter regarding report on behalf of the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Executive Committee concerning the resources required to meet the milestones of the Federal Aviation Administration's 5-year roadmap, "Integration of Civil Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System Roadmap."
7/3/2014	SST	CLS	OSTP	John P. Holdren	Letter of transmission.
7/3/2014	SST	CLS	DoD	Frank Kendall	Enclosed report on Unmanned Aircraft Systems Collaboration, Demonstration, and Data Sharing.
7/7/2014	SST	CLS	JENTEC	Dale Jensen	New Space Odyssey & Efficient Rocket Engines
7/7/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Frank G. Klotz	NNSA's Management Decision on the GAO's report titled, "NUCLEAR WEAPONS: Actions Needed by NNSA to Clarify Dismantlement Performance Goal".
7/14/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Interior	Suzette M. Kimball	Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee Charter
7/15/2014	SST		House of Representatives Speaker's Table	Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense	Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department requests be enacted during the second session of the 113th Congress. Referred jointly to multiple Committees.
7/15/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Frank G. Klotz	NNSA's Management Decision on the GAO's report titled, NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION: Additional Actions Needed to Increase the Security of US Industrial Radiological Sources.
7/15/2014	North Carolina State University	Dr. W. Randolph Woodson	Oversight	Broun	Bipartisan letter to NCSU.
7/16/2014	SST		House of Representatives Speaker's Table	Secretary, Department of Energy	Transmitting a report entitled, "Response to Findings and Recommendations of the Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technical Advisory Committee (HTAC) during Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013."

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
7/16/2014	Department Of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Oversight	Oversight Subcommittee	This follows up on Mr. Zinser's April 15th reply to the April 1st letter from the Oversight Subcommittee.
7/17/2014	SST	CLS, EBJ, and Oversight Members	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Acknowledgement of receipt of letter requesting copies of seven categories of records.
7/22/2014	SST		ITS America	Scott Belcher, Steven Bayless, Paul Feenstra	Comments to the FCC Docket
7/22/2014	SST		ITS America	Scott Belcher, Steven Bayless, Paul Feenstra	Reply Comments to the FCC Docket
7/23/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Ocean Exploration Advisory Board Charter
7/24/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Frank G. Klotz	The National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) formal Management Decision on the GAO report titled, "MODERNIZING THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE: NNSA's Budget Estimates Do Not Fully Align with Plans".
7/24/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Response to June 19th Letter re: Heliophysics Division.
7/24/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Lek Kadeli	Research accomplishments from the EPA's ORD for 2013.
7/25/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Amy Bodette	Charter Renewing the State Energy Advisory Board Charter
7/28/2014	SST		National Academies Press	Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology	Committee to Review the Formaldehyde Assessment in the National Toxicology Program 12 Report on Carcinogens.
7/28/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Report of the Ice, Cloud, and Land Elevation Satellite-2 (ICESat-2).
7/28/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Transportation- FAA	John S. Duncan	re: July 9 letter on behalf of Mr. William Slove, Jr. regarding unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and the use of the Unmanned Flying Rolling Orb (UFRO) for emergency response situations.
7/28/2014	NSF	France A. Cordova	SST Full	CLS	Letter to Cordova regarding grants.
7/28/2014	NSF	France A. Cordova	SST Full	CLS	Letter to Cordova regarding NSF Headquarters.
7/30/2014	SST	SST	ARPA-E		2014 Metrics Report

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
7/30/2014	SST	SST	DOD DOE		Potential for the Use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts to Reduce Energy Consumption and Provide Energy and Cost Savings in Non-Building Applications
7/30/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	William S. Goodrum	DOE/NNSA has prepared the enclosed Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Production of Tritium in a Commercial Light Water Reactor.
7/30/2014	SST	CLS	HHS	Thomas R. Frieden	Enclosed the CDC's written determination to exercise its authority to award grants and contracts to small business concerns owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms as required under the NDAA for FY12.
7/31/2014	SST	CLS, EBJ, Oversight Members	Department of Commerce	Todd Zinser	Response to 7/16/14 letter.
8/1/2014	SST		Texas Conference of Urban Counties	Donald Lee	Regarding proposed rule on the Definition of "Waters of the United States" Under the Clean Water Act.
8/4/2014	SST	SST	House of Representative's Speakers Table		Transmission from NASA's Assistant Administrator for Procurement transmitting "the Administration's final rule - NASA Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (NFS): Contractor Whistleblower Protections" received on July 31, 2014.
8/7/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Veterans Affairs	Robert A. McDonald	Annual FISMA Report, along with additional facility-specific security statistics.
8/8/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Amy Bodette	Electricity Advisory Committee Charter
8/12/2014	SST	CLS	NSF	France A Cordova	Letter provides reports specific to the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.
8/12/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	National Sea Grant Advisory Board Charter
8/13/2014	EPA	Gina McCarthy	SST Full	CLS	Letter to Gina McCarthy regarding flaws in EPA analyses.
8/13/2014	DOE	Adam Sieminski	SST Full	CLS	Letter to Adam Sieminski regarding emissions.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
8/15/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	SLS has reached a major milestone with the completion of the Vertical Assembly Center (VAC) located at the Michoud Assembly Facility.
8/18/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee.
8/21/2014	SST	CLS	NSF	Cora B. Marrett	Response to our letter to Cordova for Information regarding NSF relocation to a new headquarters in Alexandria VA.
8/21/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Janet McCabe	Response letter regarding EPA's proposed New Source Performance Standards for Power plants, and issues raised by their independent science advisors about whether additional review of the science behind the proposal was needed.
8/22/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Christina Moody	Renewal of the National Advisory Committee to the United States Representative to the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation.
8/25/2014	SST	Lummis	DOE	Christopher E. Davis	Dr. Patricia Dehmer's answer to Rep. Kennedy's QFR regarding Fusion Energy: The World's Most Complex Energy Project.
8/25/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Seth Statler	Further response to 3/18/2014 and 6/17/2014 letters requesting that NASA produce a series of documents relevant to NASA treatment of potential termination liability.
8/25/2014	SST		DOE	Brian Mills	Letter transmits the Final Champlain Hudson Power Express Transmission Line Project Environmental Impact Statement prepared by DOE.
8/26/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Janet McCabe	Response to 5/22/14 letter to Gina McCarthy on the Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants. Gina McCarthy asked that Janet McCabe respond on her behalf.
8/26/2014	Department Of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	SST Oversight	CLS, EBJ, Broun, Maffei	Continuation of oversight

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
8/27/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Amy Bodette	Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technical Advisory Committee Charter
8/27/2014	NSF	France A. Cordova	SST Full	CLS	CLS to Cordova regarding grants
8/29/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Amy Bodette	Secretary of Energy Advisory Board Charter
9/2/2014	EPA OIG	Arthur A. Elkins	Oversight	Broun and Maffei	Follow-up to EPA OIG's 5/2/2014 memorandum which explained that it would "begin preliminary research to determine whether the US EPA adhered to laws, regulations, policies and procedures in developing its assessment of potential mining impacts on ecosystems in Bristol Bay, Alaska."
9/3/2014	SST		Delaware County and the Town of Colchester	Julie B. Townsend	Opposition to proposed US/EPA & Army Corp of Engineering Rulemaking to Change the definition of navigable waters of the US to expand their jurisdiction over waters of the US.
9/4/2014	SST	CLS and Broun	Department of Commerce IG	Todd Zinser	Acknowledge receipt of 8/26 letter and to request the opportunity to meet with CLS and SST Members to discuss the concerns of Committee Members.
9/4/2014	House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Energy and Water Development	Rep. Feinstein and Rep. Simpson (CLS cc'd)	NGNP Industry Alliance	Donald J. Halter	Agrees with a key recommendation contained in the recent GAO report entitled, "Advanced Reactor Research: DOE Supports Multiple Technologies, but Actions Needed to Ensure a Prototype is Built" dated 6/23/2014.
9/5/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Supporting charter Good Neighbor Environmental Board.
9/9/2014	SST	CLS, EBJ, Broun, Maffei	Department of Commerce IG	Todd Zinser	Interim response to 8/26/2014 correspondence making every effort to comply with SST's request and would like to update the Committee on the progress of their efforts.- Document Production, Employee Relations Matters, OIG Staffing Actions, etc.
9/9/2014	SST	CLS	NSF	France A Cordova	re: 8/27 letter regarding the availability of NSF grant information for the House Science Committee.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
9/9/2014	SST		Town of Delhi and the Delaware County and New York State Farm Bureaus	W. Allen Perkins	Opposition to proposed US/EPA & Army Corp of Engineering Rulemaking to Change the definition of navigable waters of the US to expand their jurisdiction over waters of the US.
9/10/2014	SST	CLS	Department of the Interior	Sally Jewell	re: 8/1 letter providing comments on the development of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Program (Five Year Program) for 2017-2022.
9/10/2014	SST	CLS	DOE NNSA	Frank G. Klotz	Providing the National Nuclear Security Administration's Management Decision on the GAO's report titled, "NUCLEAR SECURITY: NNSA Should Establish a Clear Vision and Path Forward for Its Security Program".
9/11/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Copy of notifications as submitted to the Committees on Appropriations pertaining to Agency's Operating Plan
9/11/2014	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Copy of notifications as submitted to the Committees on Appropriations pertaining to Agency's Operating Plan
9/11/2014	NSF	France A. Cordova	SST Full	CLS	Letter from Chairman Smith to France Cordova, director of NSF, requesting public records.
9/11/2014	Department Of Commerce	Penny Pritzker	Oversight	Broun, Maffei	Oversight of potential mismanagement within OIG
9/11/2014	Department of Commerce OIG	Mr. Todd Zinser	SST Full	CLS	Receipt of 9/4/2014 letter requesting an opportunity to meet with CLS
9/11/2014	Department of Commerce OIG	Mr. Todd Zinser	Oversight	Broun	Receipt of 9/4/2014 letter requesting an opportunity to meet with CLS
9/12/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Support of the charter National Environmental Justice Advisory Council.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
9/15/2014	SST	CLS	National Science Board	Dan E. Arvizu	Reporting on delegations of authority to projects receiving finding from the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction(MREFC) account, as required by the National Science Foundation Act
9/15/2014	SST	CLS	US Department of Interior	Lori C. Williams	Invasive Species Advisory Committee charter
9/16/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Janet McCabe	Response to CLS letter of 8/13/2014 regarding Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants that was signed by Administration on 6/2/2014, and published in the Federal Register on 6/18/2014. Gina McCarthy asked that Janet McCabe respond on her behalf.
9/18/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	The Aeronautics and Space Report of the President for FY2011.
9/19/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Transportation	Anthony R. Foxx	Report to Congress on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Zero-Emission Airport Vehicles and Infrastructure Pilot Program as required by the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, section 511.
9/19/2014	Department of Defense-Defense Contract Audit Agency	Mr. Allen Jones, CPA	SST Full	CLS	Letter of formal request to make Mr. J. Kirk McGill available to talk to my staff on the SST Committee on matters of concern relative to the NSF.
9/22/2014	SST	Broun	EPA IG	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	re: 9/2/2014 letter regarding US EPA OIG's evaluation determining whether the EPA adhere to laws, regulations, policies and procedures in developing its assessment of potential mining impacts on ecosystems in Bristol Bay, Alaska.
9/22/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Charter renewal of the International Space Station Advisory Committee.
9/25/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Copy of notifications as submitted to the Committees on Appropriations pertaining to Agency's Operating Plan
9/25/2014	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Copy of notifications as submitted to the Committees on Appropriations pertaining to Agency's Operating Plan

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
9/26/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	Report on reducing vulnerability to fraud, waste and abuse in the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program. Gave copies to Todd and Cliff.
9/29/2014	SST	CLS	Port San Antonio Aerospace Strategy Task Force	M. Alex Nava	Letter and documents regarding Port San Antonio Aerospace Working Group's recommendations and responses to those recommendations. Also asks for an opportunity to meet.
9/30/2014	SST	CLS	SST Minority	EBJ	Letter dealing with her concerns over the direction CLS is taking the Committee in the dealings with the NSF during the past year and a half. Merit Review.
10/1/2014	SST	CLS	DoD IG	William P. Goehring	Letter in response to a Congressionally-directed reporting requirement contained in P.L. 112-81 §5143©. In accordance with Section 5143 ©, this data call transmits information from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigative Command, Navy Criminal Investigative Service, Air Force of Special Investigations, and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service. (Deals with SBIR/STTR)
10/1/2014	Department of Commerce	Penny Pritzker	Space	CLS, Palazzo	Questions for the Office of Space Commercialization.
10/2/2014	Department of Commerce	Penny Pritzker	Oversight	Broun, Maffei	Continuation letter for DOC regarding Todd Zinser requesting copies of all pertinent videotapes and all entry exit log data from 2014
10/6/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	National Construction Safety Team Advisory Committee charter
10/7/2014	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Space	CLS, Palazzo	Letter to NASA regarding Orion crew capsule and the ISS.
10/8/2014	SST	CLS	DOE		FY13 Methane Hydrate Program Report
10/8/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	Acknowledgement of receipt of our letter received on 10/8/2014, signed jointly with Chairman Palazzo, requesting responses to questions regarding the Orion crew vehicle.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
10/9/2014	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee
10/10/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Gail Robinson	Letter containing information from the NASA OIG concerning SBIR/STTR-related activities.
10/10/2014	SST	CLS Broun	White House	W. Neil Eggleston	Further response to the SST Committee's interest in information concerning the health.gov website and former US Chief Technology Officer Todd Park, including subpoenas for documents issued on 9/19/2014.
10/14/2014	US GAO	Gene Dodaro	SST, Energy	CLS, Lummis	Letter requesting answers to questions regarding the Production Tax Credit or PTC.
10/17/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Letter regarding Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel.
10/20/2014	EPA	Gina McCarthy	SST Full	CLS	re: response to 8/13 letter requesting comprehensive energy and economic modeling of EPA's proposed Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants. Requests further information and analysis.
10/22/2014	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	Acknowledgement letter received on 10/22 signed jointly by CLS seeking NASA responses to previous Committee requests.
10/22/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Mary D. Kerwin	Acknowledgement letter received on 10/22 signed jointly by Palazzo seeking NASA responses to previous Committee requests.
10/24/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Support for the charter Clean Air Act Advisory Committee
10/29/2014	Dear Colleague		Senate Environment and Public Works Committee	Sen. David Vitter	Focus on five Committee reports that take a hard look at the EPA, and matters of critical energy, environment and public policy concern.
10/31/2014	SST	CLS and Broun	The White House	Jennifer O'Connor	Further response to the SST Committee's interest in information concerning the health.gov website and former US Chief Technology Officer Todd Park.

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
10/31/2014	US GAO	Gene Dodaro	SST Full	CLS	CLS to Comptroller General Dodaro regarding Commercial Space.
11/1/2014	SST	CLS	Texas Sea Grant at Texas A&M University	Pamela T. Plotkin, Ph.D.	Continue to provide strong support for our state's Sea Grant program as we continue to work on of the appropriations for FY2015 in preparation for December's expiration on the CR.
11/4/2014	SST	CLS	DOE	Amy Bodette	Copy of the amended Charter (minor) for the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board.
11/5/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Responses to 8/27 letter signed jointly with Chairman Palazzo, requesting information regarding NASA's Orion and Space Launch System programs.
11/7/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Support of Charter of the National Environmental Education Advisory Council.
11/10/2014	NSF	France A. Cordova	SST Full	CLS	CLS to NSF regarding Truthy.
11/10/2014	EPA OIG	Arthur A. Elkins	SST Full	CLS	Letter to EPA OIG regarding EPA appearing to have deleted thousands of texts messages, including those that would qualify as federal records from Admin. McCarthy's agency phone. Requests responses to several inquiries.
11/13/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Response to 10/7 letter signed jointly with Chairman Palazzo requesting information regarding use of the Orion crew vehicle as an alternate means of delivery of crew and cargo to the ISS.
11/14/2014	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	Letter from EPA OIG saying they will soon initiate audit into deleted text messages. Raj has original.
11/17/2014	SST		NASA		Final Rule on Traffic Enforcement
11/17/2014	SST	CLS, Broun	The White House	Jennifer O'Connor	Further response to the progress to the Committee's interest in information concerning the health.gov website and former US Chief Technology Officer Todd Park.
11/18/2014	OSTP, Executive Office of the President	John P. Holdren & Todd Park	SST Full	CLS	Follow-up to issued subpoena requiring production of documents

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
11/25/2014	SST	CLS	SST Minority	Ranking Member Johnson and Rep. Lofgren	Letter to CLS regarding NSF Truthy
11/19/2014	SST	Boehner (and Smith)	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Fiscal Year 2013 Methan Hydrate Program Report to Congress October 2014
11/19/2014	SST	CLS	NSF	Frances A. Cordova	re: 11/10 letter detailing request for information about NSF award #1101743, "ICES: Large: Meme Diffusion Through Mass Social Media."
11/20/2014	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Semiannual Report of the NASA Office of Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 2014
11/24/014	SST	CLS	Department of Homeland Security	Traci Silas, J.D., Director	Advising that DHS is renewing the charter for the Commercial Fishing Safety Advisory Committee, a statutory committee.
12/3/2014	SST	CLS and EBJ	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Al Tarasiuk	Annual report re: assessment of the Intelligence Community's information-security posture.

Appendix D

GAO Item Title	Possible Oversight Action
Modernizing the U.S. Financial Regulatory System and Federal Role in Housing Finance	Post financial crisis of 2007-2009, "policymakers have taken significant actions intended to reform the U.S. financial regulatory system to address the risks associated with evolving financial firms, markets, and products." "The Dodd-Frank Act's reforms aim to better position the financial regulatory system in many of the areas addressing the changes and risks that GAO identified." Due to the complexity and number of rules, it has taken longer than expected to fully implement the reforms. Therefore, although the current reforms underway are seen as significant steps, "many of the rules to implement the new regulatory requirements arising from the act are yet to be completed." In addition, "the reforms that have been implemented also need attention to help ensure their effectiveness." In regard to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, "although various proposals to resolve their role have been issued, no definitive actions have been taken as of yet. Similarly, further actions could be taken to help restore FHA's financial soundness and define its future role." "Finally, definitive actions to address the risk posed by money market funds and the credit exposures arising in the triparty repo market and within clearinghouses also remain outstanding." Risk assessments, modeling, and technical evaluations are all in the jurisdiction and expertise of the Committee.
Transforming EPA's Processes for Assessing and Controlling Toxic Chemicals	"In response to GAO's 2008 report and 2009 high-risk designation, EPA revised its IRIS assessment process in May 2009." In 2011, GAO reported that "EPA's May 2009 revisions to the IRIS process restored EPA's control of the process, increased transparency, and established a 23-month time frame for its less challenging assessments." Despite addressing some of GAO's concerns such as taking more control of the program and decision-making process (previously made by OMB) and increasing transparency by making federal agencies' comments available to the public, progress in "other areas however, has been limited." "EPA has not addressed...issues regarding the availability and accuracy of current information to users of IRIS information, such as EPA program offices, on the status of IRIS assessments, including when an assessment will be started, which assessments are ongoing and when an assessment is projected to be completed." The Oversight Subcommittee has held hearings on IRIS in the past and would continue to oversee this important database.
Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources	Previous work by the GAO revealed that the DOI lacked consistent and reliable data on the production and sale of oil

	and gas from federal lands. Other challenges facing DOI's ability to manage federal oil and gas resources include revenue collection and hiring, training, and retaining sufficient staff. Progress has been made in this area though, as DOI has restructured its oil and gas program by transferring "offshore oversight responsibilities to two new bureaus, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and assigning the revenue collection function to a new Office of Natural Resources Revenue."
Strategic Human Capital Management	OPM, individual agencies and Congress "have all taken important steps over the last few years that will better position the government to close current and emerging critical skills gaps that are undermining agencies' abilities to meet their vital missions." In 2011, OPM and the Chief Human Capital Officers (CHCO) established the Chief Human Capital Officers Council Working Group to "identify and mitigate critical skills gaps." According to GAO, "strategic human capital planning that is integrated with broader organizational strategic planning is essential for ensuring that agencies have the talent, skill, and experience mix they need to cost-effectively execute their mission and program goals. Such planning is especially important now because...agencies are facing a wave of potential retirements."
Protecting the Federal Government's Information Systems and the Nation's Cyber Critical Infrastructures	The U.S.'s critical infrastructure - including power distribution systems, national defense, water supply, emergency services, and telecommunications - relies extensively on computerized information systems and electronic data in normal operations. "The security of these systems and data is essential to protecting national and economic security, and public health and safety." The federal government "continues to face challenges in effectively implementing cyber security. GAO and agency inspector general reports have identified challenges in a number of key areas of the government's approach to cybersecurity, including those related to protecting the nation's critical infrastructure." The Committee is charged with overseeing NIST, which mandates federal computer security standards.
Strengthening Department of Homeland Security Management Functions	In 2003, GAO "designated implementing and transforming the DHS as high risk because DHS had to transform 22 agencies - several with major management challenges - into

	<p>one department. Further, failure to effectively address DHS's management and mission risks could have serious consequences for U.S. national and economic security." The Committee has jurisdiction over the agency's Science and Technology Directorate and will continue to review its programs, focusing on its laboratories and contracts. Problems that GAO has identified at DHS also include its IT-related acquisitions, which the Committee also has a role in reviewing.</p>
<p>Establishing Effective Mechanisms for Sharing and Managing Terrorism-Related Information to Protect the Homeland</p>	<p>Since 9/11 there have been significant efforts among federal, state, and local partners to share terrorism-related data. These efforts are being developed under an overarching Information Sharing Environment (ISE), which GAO monitors and has determined that the government "has made significant progress defining a governance structure to implement" the ISE. Despite this progress, the ISE "Program Manager and key departments need to take additional action to mitigate the potential risks from gaps in sharing terrorism-related information." The Program Manager also submits an annual report to Congress cataloging the ISE's progress, but the Program Manager and departments "have not yet fully developed an integrated way to measure and demonstrate progress in implementing corrective actions and key initiatives." For example, "all of the plans and corrective actions that GAO has called for," including "emerging priorities, such as those published in the December 2012 National Strategy for Information Sharing and Safeguarding, have yet to be fully defined." It is the Committee's role to oversee federal computer standards, including such efforts.</p>
<p>Ensuring the Effective Protection of Technologies Critical to U.S. National Security Interests</p>	<p>The government has several programs "to identify and protect technologies critical to U.S. interests," including "export control systems for defense articles and services and dual-use items. Multiple agencies administer these programs including the Department of Commerce, and GAO believes that a "strategic re-examination of existing programs is needed to identify changes that will ensure the advancement of U.S. interests." Since GAO "first designated the effective protection of critical technologies as a high-risk area, agencies have taken steps to improve their individual programs." At stake are not only such concerns as the proliferation of nuclear weapons, but also the issue of whether the U.S. has maintained under its control the technologies and production capacity that may be critical to its defense base and economic security. Both manufacturing</p>

	and competitiveness, including national technological leadership, are within the Committee's jurisdiction.
DOE's Contract Management for the National Nuclear Security Administration and Office of Environmental Management	GAO designated contract management as a high-risk area in 1990 because "DOE's record of inadequate management and oversight of contractors has left the department vulnerable to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement." In 2009, GAO narrowed the focus of its concerns to two DOE programs - the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and Office of Environmental Management (EM). This year, "GAO is further narrowing the focus of its high-risk designation to major contracts and projects, those with values of at least \$750 million, to acknowledge progress made in managing smaller value efforts." NNSA is "tasked with modernizing the nation's aging nuclear weapons production facilities," while EM "faces ongoing complex and long-term challenges in removing radioactive and hazardous chemical contaminants...from soil, groundwater, and facilities." Despite DOE's progress, "challenges remain for the successful execution of major projects."
NASA Acquisition Management	"NASA has made progress in meeting cost and schedule goals for some of its more recent projects." NASA has also taken steps to "improve its acquisition management and continues to work to address systemic weaknesses by adopting practices that focus on closing gaps in knowledge about requirements, technology, funding, time, and other resources before commitments are made to a new project." However, the Committee cannot ignore "NASA's history of persistent cost growth and schedule slippage in the majority of its major projects." GAO's work has "identified a number of causal factors, including antiquated financial management systems, poor cost estimating, and underestimating risks associated with the development of its major systems." Experience has shown that close and continued attention by the Committee to these issues can increase likelihood of change at NASA, and lessons learned here might be applied at other agencies trying to develop and implement complex technical systems.
Mitigating Gaps in Weather Satellite Data	The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in an early 2013 report. Over the last decade, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has monitored the development of the Joint

	<p>Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) system, which are fundamental aspects of our nation's forecasting abilities. However, without better prioritization of funding, costly delays make it more likely that the new satellites won't be ready before the existing satellites reach the end of their projected operational life. Citing ongoing concerns about the potential gaps and their impact, GAO has said, "According to NOAA program officials, a satellite data gap would result in less accurate and timely weather forecasts and warnings of extreme events, such as hurricanes, storm surges and floods. Such degradation in forecasts and warnings would place lives, property, and our nation's critical infrastructures in danger." The Committee will continue to monitor this important issue.</p>
<p>Limiting the Federal Government's Fiscal Exposure by Better Managing Climate Change Risks</p>	<p>The federal government is not well organized to address the fiscal exposure presented by climate change. In 2009, GAO reported that the federal government's climate change adaptation activities were carried out in an ad hoc manner and were not well coordinated across federal agencies, let alone with state and local governments. Again, in 2011 GAO found no coherent strategic government-wide approach to climate change. To manage climate change risks, the federal government needs to develop a cohesive strategy that "encompasses the entire range of related federal activities and addresses all key elements of strategic planning." The Committee is charged with overseeing many of the agencies critical to developing such a strategy.</p>

Appendix E

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CR)

HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

CCAB#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
PENDING REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0197-01	1/2/2013	FREQ.OBJE.09/30/16-PL 112-238-SEC. 1806- HSJ ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS AND STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE		MAURER, DAVID C		PL 112-238, NOV4 FY 2013 SEN CARPER, THOMAS - SEN COM HOME AND SECURITY & GOV AFFAIRS SEN COBURN, TOM - SEN COM HOME AND SECURITY & GOV AFFAIRS REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
*MANDATE						
14-0826-01	5/1/2014	REVIEW OF THE SECURITY AND PRIVACY OF IT HEALTHCARE.GOV	IT	WILLEMSSEN, JOEL C		REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
10-1309-02	7/28/2010	ENERGY RESEARCH PROJECTS REVIEW (361246)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W		REP HALL, RALPH W REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP BROIN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH
14-0948-01	7/31/2014	EXAMINE THE USE OF OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY (OTA) AND THE APPLICATION OF GUIDELINES		NREGAFFIGAN, MARK E		REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
14-0030-01	9/27/2013	REVIEW OF THE USE OF INCENTIVE PROGRAMS AT OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	SI	MIHM, J C		REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
	10/15/14	REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE ENERGY PRODUCTION CREDIT	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W		REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP LUMMAS, CYNTHIA, HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
14-0631-01	5/1/2014	REVIEW OF ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (ALSO KNOWN AS 3D PRINTING) (460632)	ARM	KINGSBURY, NANCY R		REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
460632 COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S FORUM ON ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING					ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 3/6/2016	

*Mandate: Freq=Frequency - AN=Annual; SA=Semi-Annual; OT=One Time; CT=Contingent; NS=Not Specified; OR=Other; QU=Quarterly Due=Due Date
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GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CR)

HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

CGAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0551-02	3/26/2013	H. RPT. 112-483.PG. 63-NASA LARGE SCALE PROJECTS (DUE: NS) (121224)	ASM	CHAPLAIN, CRISTINA T OAKLEY, SHELBY S		PL 111-8, OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION ACT 2009 PL 113-6, SENATE EXPLANATORY STATEMENT SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN SUB COM, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN SUB COM, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN SUB COM, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN SUB COM, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP SEN THUNE, JOHN - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT SEN CRUZ, TED - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM SCI-TRA SEN NELSON, BILL - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM SCI-TRA SEN LOWEY, MITA M - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS REP RODGERS, HAROLD - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS REP FATHAH, CHAKA - HSE SUB COM JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP REP WOLF, FRANK R - HSE SUB COM JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP EDWARDS, DONNA - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH REP PALAZZO, STEVEN - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH

121224 NASA SYSTEMS						
14-0524-01	3/24/2014	IDENTIFY CHALLENGES NASA FACES IN ACCESSING, OPERATING, & SUSTAINING THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION (ISS) AS A NATIONAL LABORATORY (121200)	ASM	CHAPLAIN, CRISTINA T OAKLEY, SHELBY S		ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 3/24/2015 REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
121200 MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION						
13-0886-01	7/24/2013	STUDY ON WOMEN IN THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, & MATHEMATICS (STEM) PROFESSIONS	EWIS	EMREY ARRAS, MELISSA H GODTLAND, ERIN M		ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 4/27/2015 REP DELAURO, ROSA REP SLAUGHTER, LOUISE M REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
131296 INFORMATION ON FEDERAL STEM RESEARCH GRANT DATA						
						ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 2/23/2015

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- CT=Contingent; NS=Not Specified

HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0886-02	7/24/2013	WOMEN IN FEDERAL STEM RESEARCH (131333)	EWIS	EMREY ARRAS, MELISSA H GOTTLAND, ERIN M		REP DELAUNO, ROSA REP SLAUGHTER, LOUISE M REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 10/8/2015
131333		REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN FEDERAL STEM RESEARCH PROGRAMS				
13-0327-01	2/28/2013	REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE'S OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL(197238)	FMA	DAVIS, BERYL H HUFNAGLE, JACKSON W		REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP MAFEL, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH REP WILSON, FREDERICA - HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH REP BONNACCI, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 12/15/2014
197238		COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES				
14-0236-01	1/16/2014	EVALUATE NOAA'S PROGRESS ON THE JOINT POLAR SATELLITE SYSTEM PROGRAM (311403)	IT	POWNER, DAVID A PHILLIPS, COLLEEN M		REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 12/2/2014
311403		NOAA'S JOINT POLAR SATELLITE SYSTEM AND GAP CONTINGENCY PLAN				
14-0237-01	1/16/2014	ASSESS NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATIONS GEOSTATIONARY OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE-R SERIES PROGRAM (311402)	IT	POWNER, DAVID A PHILLIPS, COLLEEN M		REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 12/11/2014
12-0435-03	12/31/2011	FREQ AN DUE:12/31/12 -PL 112-81-SEC. 5136- FISCAL & MANAGEMENT AUDIT OF SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS (361591)	NRE	NEUMANN, JOHN BENEDICT, HILARY M		PL 112-81, NATL DEFENSE AUTH. ACT 2012 RECURRING MANDATE SEN CANTWELL, MARIA - SEN COM SMALL BUSINESS & ENTREPRENEURSHIP SEN LANDRIEU, MARY L - SEN COM SMALL BUSINESS & ENTREPRENEURSHIP REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP MAFEL, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH REP WILSON, FREDERICA - HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH REP BONNACCI, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH REP GRAYES, SAM - HSE COM SMALL BUSINESS REP VELAZQUEZ, NYDIA - HSE COM SMALL BUSINESS ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 3/4/2015
*MANDATE		COMPLIANCE WITH SPENDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR) AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) PROGRAMS FOR FY 2013				
361591		COMPLIANCE WITH SPENDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR) AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) PROGRAMS FOR FY 2013				

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-CT=Contingent, NS=Not Specified

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CR)

HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

CCARE	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST

ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES

14-0476-01	3/16/2014	REPORT PANELS ESTABLISHED BY LAW & NRE APPOINTED BY THE EPA ADMINISTRATOR INCLUDING SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD & CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVIS (061673)		COMIEZ, JOSE A PRICE, VINCENT P		REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
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381573 EPA'S SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD AND CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: TBD

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- CT=Contingent, NS=Not Specified Due-Due Date

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CFI)

HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
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ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES

13-0561-01	4/16/2013	REVIEW OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS USED TO BUILD UTILITY-SCALE ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECTS (361506)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W LUDWIGSON, JON R		REP LUMMS, CYNTHIA - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH REP BROWN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH
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361506 FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO DEVELOPERS OF COMMERCIAL-SCALE ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECTS

13-0945-01	8/20/2013	UPDATE 2005 REPORT ON ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS (ESPCs) (361556)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W BENEDICT, HILARY M		REP LUMMS, CYNTHIA - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH REP SWALWELL, ERIC - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH REP BROWN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH REP MARTEL, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH
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361556 ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS UPDATE

ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 3/13/2015

ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 1/30/2015

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CR)

HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
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PENDING REQUESTS/MANDATES

14-0241-01	1/17/2014	EXAMINE THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ) ROLE IN DEVELOPING THE OFFENDER TRACKING SYSTEM STANDARD	HJSJ	MAURER, DAVID C		REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH
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10-1309-02	7/28/2010	ENERGY RESEARCH PROJECTS REVIEW (361246)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W		REP HALL, RALPH M REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0327-01	2/26/2013	REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE'S OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (197238)	FMA	DAVIS, BERYL H HUFNAGLE, JACKSON W		REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH REP WILSON, FREDERICA - HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH REP BONAWICI, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH
13-0561-01	4/16/2013	COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES REVIEW OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS USED TO BUILD UTILITY-SCALE ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECTS (361506)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W LUDWIGSON, JON R	ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 12/15/2014	REP LUMMIS, CYNTHIA - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH

13-0945-01	8/20/2013	FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO DEVELOPERS OF COMMERCIAL-SCALE ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECTS	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W BENEDICT, HILARY M	ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 1/30/2015	REP LUMMIS, CYNTHIA - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH REP SWALWELL, ERIC - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH
361556		ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS UPDATE			ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 3/13/2015	

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CR)

HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
13-0561-02	3/26/2013	H. RPT. 112-463.PG. 63-NASA LARGE SCALE PROJECTS (DU:ENS) (121224)	ASM	CHAPLAIN, CRISTINA T OAKLEY, SHELBY S		PL 111-8, OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION ACT 2009 PL 113-6, SEMITE EXPLANATORY STATEMENT SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A. - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C. - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A. - SEN SUB COMMERCE, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C. - SEN SUB COMMERCE, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP SEN ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D IV. - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT SEN THUNE, JOHN - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT SEN CRUZ, TED - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE COM-SCI-TRA SEN NELSON, BILL - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE COM-SCI-TRA REP LOWEY, MITA M. - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS REP LOEGER, HAROLD - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS REP FRANK, R. - HSE COM JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP REP WOLF, FRANK R. - HSE SUB COM JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP EDWARDS, DONNA - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH REP PALAZZO, STEVEN - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH

121224 NASA SYSTEMS

ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 3/24/2015

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CR)

HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
13-0327-01	2/26/2013	REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE'S OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL(197238)	FMA	DAVIS, BERYL H HUFNAGLE, JACKSON W		REP. JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP. MARTEL, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH REP. WILSON, FREDERICA - HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH REP. BONAMIC, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH
197238		COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES			ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 12/15/2014	

ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CR)

HSE SUB RESEARCH - SCITECH

CCARE	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
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ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES

13-0007-01	10/3/2012	REVIEW/REGULATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED ON RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES	EWIS	EMREY ARRAS, MELISSA H MASCIA, JANET L		REP BROOKS, MO - HSE SUB RESEARCH - SCITECH
131253		RESEARCH UNIVERSITY REPORTING REQUIREMENT				ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: TBD
13-0372-01	3/5/2013	CO-REQUEST - FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED ON RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES (SEE 13-0007)	EWIS	EMREY ARRAS, MELISSA H MASCIA, JANET L		REP BUCSHON, LARRY - HSE SUB RESEARCH - SCITECH
131253		RESEARCH UNIVERSITY REPORTING REQUIREMENT				ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: TBD
14-0651-01	5/1/2014	REVIEW OF VEHICLE-TO-INFRASTRUCTURE (V2I) TECHNOLOGIES (542235)	PI	WISE, DAVID J ZIMMERMAN, SUSAN M		REP BUCSHON, LARRY - HSE SUB RESEARCH - SCITECH
542235		INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS: VEHICLE-TO-INFRASTRUCTURE EXPECTED TO OFFER SAFETY BENEFITS, BUT DEPLOYMENT CHALLENGES EXIST				ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: TBD
14-0947-01	8/1/2014	REVIEW "SMART INFRASTRUCTURE" AND V2I TECHNOLOGY (SEE 14-0661)(542235)	PI	WISE, DAVID J ZIMMERMAN, SUSAN M		REP LIPINSKI, DAN - HSE SUB RESEARCH - SCITECH
542235		INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS: VEHICLE-TO-INFRASTRUCTURE EXPECTED TO OFFER SAFETY BENEFITS, BUT DEPLOYMENT CHALLENGES EXIST				ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: TBD

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 - CT=Contingent, NS=Not Specified

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 10/14/2014

Printed on 10/22/2014 (CR)

HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
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ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES

13-0327-01	2/28/2013	REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE'S OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (197238)	FMA	DAVIS, BERYL H HUFNAGLE, JACKSON W		REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY REP FISH, JAMES - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH REP WILSON, FREDERICK - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH REP BOWMAN, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH
197238		COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES			ESTIMATED ISSUANCE: 12/15/2014	

Appendix

LAMAR S. SMITH, Texas
CHAIRMAN

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RANKING MEMBER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

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March 1, 2013

The Honorable Paul Ryan
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
207 Cannon House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Ryan,

Pursuant to Clause 4(f) of House Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 113th Congress and Section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, I am transmitting the Views and Estimates, including Additional and Minority Views, of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for Fiscal Year 2014.

Sincerely,



Lamar Smith
Chairman
Committee on Science, Space,
and Technology

VIEWS AND ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
FISCAL YEAR 2014

President Obama has yet to transmit his budget request for Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14) to Congress. The following Views and Estimates of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology are based on the President's last budget proposal over one year ago and vigorous oversight of the agencies and programs under the Committee's jurisdiction since that time.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is our nation's primary civilian space and aeronautics research and development agency. The agency plans and executes missions that increase our understanding of Earth, the solar system, and the universe. NASA operates the International Space Station (ISS), a fleet of satellites throughout our solar system, Mars rovers, and a small number of research aircraft. NASA undertakes activities in technology development and transfer, and education and outreach. The agency also participates in a number of interagency activities such as the Next Generation Air Transportation System with the Federal Aviation Administration, information technology development, and climate change research. With the retirement of the Space Shuttle, America currently has no domestic capability to transport our astronauts to and from the International Space Station—a strategic national capability. NASA currently pays the Russians \$63 million per seat for each of our astronauts to hitch a ride.

Leadership in space exploration is a worthy goal, and by comparison, our nation spent as much on the so-called stimulus bill in 2009 as the entire NASA budget for the past 54 years. The Committee supported NASA's budget request of \$17.7 billion in FY13, which is \$58 million less (0.3 percent reduction) than appropriated amounts for FY12. For FY13, NASA is authorized to receive \$19.9 billion, and the Committee plans to re-authorize NASA for FY2014 in the coming months. Within that topline budget, however, the Committee remains concerned with the Administration's budget priorities for certain programs and the lack of leadership in space exploration, both human and robotic. The Administration is ceding America's leadership in space exploration and instead funding more environmental-monitoring satellites and studies.

NASA's Earth Science budget request of \$1.785 billion in FY2013 is over \$300 million more per year than the agency spent prior to the Obama Administration taking office. The Administration's budget request cut NASA's Planetary Science budget request by \$300 million in FY 2013. This prompted a senior NASA scientist and program manager with almost 33 years of experience to quit and speak out publicly against the Administration's budget proposal.

The Committee supports NASA's re-plan for the James Webb Space Telescope with a targeted launch date of fall 2018. The Administration failed to address known budget and schedule problems for several years due to the technical complexity of the project, which remains the top priority of the astronomy and astrophysics scientific community. The Committee will continue to closely oversee this program to ensure it remains on schedule and within budget.

The FY13 budget also includes increased funding for Space Technology development. The FY13 request seeks \$699 million, an increase of \$125.3 million or 21.8 percent above FY12 levels. The Committee generally supports technology development, but these funds are better spent in bringing NASA astronaut crew transport systems online operationally as soon as possible. American astronauts should be launched into space onboard American rockets, not Russian.

With regard to human space flight, the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 directed the Agency to prioritize development of the Space Launch System (SLS) and Multi Purpose Crew Vehicle (MPCV) to replace the Space Shuttle, which was retired in 2011. The Act also authorized NASA to continue activities related to development of a commercial crew launch system, but emphasized Congressional intent that NASA develop the SLS and MPCV as soon as possible to ensure U.S. backup access to the ISS in case commercial crew or cargo capabilities fail to materialize. NASA's budget proposes to reverse the priorities established by Congress in both authorization and appropriation legislation. NASA seeks to reduce funding for the SLS and Orion MPCV. Under this budget proposal, the SLS/MPCV system would not be operational until 2021.

The Committee finds it unacceptable for the U.S. to rely on the Russian Soyuz system. NASA needs to develop a vehicle to transport American astronauts to the International Space Station as soon as possible. While we must keep an eye on safe-

ty and strategically balance the next steps of human exploration (e.g., the Moon, near-Earth asteroids, and Mars), all other priorities are secondary to this immediate goal of space transport.

While NASA's Commercial Crew program could be the primary means of transporting American astronauts, we cannot be solely reliant on this program. The Orion MPCV, Space Launch System, and Commercial Crew programs require a program track with a sufficient budget to support the Space Station as soon as possible in preparation for the next steps of human exploration beyond Low Earth Orbit and ensure American preeminence in space. Due to a constrained budget environment, other goals—such as maintaining 2.5 commercial teams or demonstration flights beyond low-Earth orbit—need to be secondary to the goal of developing a vehicle to safely transport American astronauts to the International Space Station.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

The National Science Foundation provides over 20 percent of federal support for all basic research at U.S. colleges and universities and is second only to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in support for all academic research. It is the primary source of federal funding for non-medical basic research. NSF provides approximately 40 percent of all federal support, and serves as a catalyst for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education improvement at all levels of education. It supports the fundamental investigations that ultimately serve as the foundation for progress in nationally significant areas such as national security (especially cybersecurity), technology-driven economic growth, energy independence, health care, nanotechnology, and networking and information technology. The Committee plans to re-authorize NSF for FY2014 in the coming months.

The FY13 budget request for NSF is \$7.4 billion, a 4.8 percent increase over the FY12 level. The Committee recognizes the importance of making appropriate investments in science and technology, basic research and development, and STEM education in order for the United States to remain a world leader in competitiveness and innovation. However, while we support a healthy budget for NSF, the Committee remains concerned that the Administration is diverting research and development (R&D) funds to its extreme environmental priorities rather than the merits cited earlier. For example, the NSF's contribution to the interagency US Global Change Research Program (with over \$2.5 billion requested in various agencies) has increased to \$333 million in FY 2013 from \$205 million in FY 2008, prior to this Administration taking office. Further, NSF's Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability (SEES) budget increases to \$203 million in FY 2013, and the Committee is concerned that NSF R&D on the SEES program to develop renewable energy technologies and conduct climate change research is duplicative of work at other agencies. Also, the House voted against funding the \$10 million request for the NSF's Climate Change Education Program in FY13.

Further, the NSF budget request for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) is over \$259 million in FY 2013, with significant, preceding annual increases. The Committee is concerned that the Administration has lost sight of the NSF's core mission in support of the physical sciences when so much funding is provided for SBE. Several recent studies conducted using the NSF's SBE funding have been of questionable value, and something our nation can ill-afford. These SBE funds are better spent on higher priority scientific endeavors that have demonstrated return on investment for the American taxpayer.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

As a non-regulatory science agency that supports American commerce, NIST conducts high-quality research and develops technical standards that keep our industries globally competitive and benefit all Americans. In FY13, the Administration requested a funding level of \$857 million or a 14.1 percent increase from FY12 funding for NIST, and the House voted for a \$830 million appropriation for the agency.

The Committee recognizes the need for strengthening our nation's manufacturing sector and the need for ways to improve the transfer of federally-funded manufacturing research at universities and government laboratories to the private sector. The House approved \$128 million for NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership and \$21 million for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology program. However, as identified during Committee hearings in the last Congress, the Administration has not been forthcoming with basic information about its proposal of \$1 billion in mandatory spending for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI) to be managed by NIST. The Administration needs to be more forthcoming and transparent when proposing such costly initiatives. The Committee plans to re-authorize NIST for FY2014 in the coming months.

Department of Energy (DOE)

The Department of Energy funds a wide range of research, development, demonstration and commercial application (RDD&CA) activities. The overall FY13 budget request for DOE is \$27.2 billion, which represents an \$856 million increase over FY12 levels. Over \$8.3 billion of this amount is within the Committee's jurisdiction. In response to the President's emphasis on the promotion of green energy as a domestic policy priority, the balance of DOE RDD&CA activities within the Committee's jurisdiction has shifted significantly toward late-stage demonstration and deployment efforts. While the Committee supports an "all of the above" approach to reduce the cost of all energy sources, the Department's top RDD&CA priority should be basic research and foundational science centered on domestic energy resources. Basic research serves as a long-term economic driver and provides the foundation for sustainable growth, rather than short-term, potentially expensive commercialization activities that result in the government picking winners and losers in the energy technology marketplace. Additionally, the Committee is concerned that the Administration has created multiple, duplicative RDD&CA efforts throughout DOE and other research agencies to promote the Administration's preferred "green" energy technologies.

The Committee recognizes the unique role the Office of Science performs in the federal government's research enterprise. The Office of Science has an established record of making crucial scientific discoveries and serves as a long-term driver of innovation and economic growth through stewardship of world-class scientific facilities that deliver revolutionary scientific breakthroughs in numerous scientific disciplines. Accordingly, the Committee believes the Office of Science should be the highest priority for DOE RDD&CA programs. However, the Committee is concerned that the Atmospheric System Research and the Climate and Earth Systems Modeling programs are duplicative of research programs at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF). Additionally, although the Committee supports Fusion Energy Sciences within the Office of Science, the program is an area of concern due to high-risk program management associated with large-scale international projects.

In addition to receiving nearly \$17 billion in the 2009 stimulus bill, the budget for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) has grown significantly in recent years. The Administration's FY13 budget request of \$2.3 billion for EERE represents a 29.1 percent (\$527.4 million) increase from the FY12 level. The Committee has held several hearings raising concerns about the DOE's unnecessary and inappropriate involvement in competitive private markets. This involvement often results in the government picking winners and losers among competing companies and technologies rather than letting the market decide. The Committee has also held hearings about the lack of transparency associated with EERE activities. The Committee has found several examples of wasteful spending of taxpayer funds.

The Committee has expressed its longstanding concerns regarding the focus and implementation of DOE's loan guarantee program. No funds should be provided for new loan guarantees, and the Committee recommends that \$170 million in unobligated funds appropriated in FY11 be rescinded.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA's FY13 budget request is \$5.1 billion, an increase of \$153.9 million or 3.1 percent above the FY12 level. Within that amount, over \$2 billion is for the National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS), a \$163.6 million or 8.7 percent increase over FY12 levels. The NESDIS budget primarily funds the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES) program.

The Committee's top priority for NOAA is rebalancing the agency's research portfolio to better predict severe weather to protect American lives and property. The Committee supports a strong research enterprise at NOAA; however, the Administration continues to direct NOAA research funding increases almost exclusively to climate rather than weather. The Administration's most recent budget request would only exacerbate the imbalance between these priorities, resulting in a climate research budget three times larger than that for weather research (\$210 million vs. \$70 million, respectively). This portfolio is not in sync with the needs of the American public and should be rebalanced.

The Committee is gravely concerned with the cost, potential forthcoming gap in weather satellite data, and NOAA's mismanagement of the JPSS (currently estimated total cost for JPSS weather satellites is \$12.9 billion through 2028). For years, this program and its predecessor have been plagued with cost over-runs, poor management, agency infighting, technical problems and contractor mistakes. A re-

cent review found NOAA's management still to be "dysfunctional" and elucidated on various management problems and recommended solutions. The Committee supports full-funding for the JPSS and GOES-R weather satellites, because they are too important to fail the American public. However, the Administration needs to practice greater transparency with independent cost estimates for these programs and encourage more proactive management within NOAA and the Department of Commerce. The Committee has been conducting on-going oversight of these programs.

The Committee generally supports the overall National Weather Service (NWS) budget request of \$972.2 million in FY13, a modest decrease from FY12. However, the Committee is concerned about the Administration's proposal to eliminate the NOAA Profiler Network, which monitors for tornados and other weather phenomena. This small but important program should be restored using funds designated for climate research. Within the climate research program, the Committee supports the National Integrated Drought Information System, a vital research program for communicating drought information to the states.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Science and Technology (S&T) account at EPA is \$807.3 million in FY 2013 (a 17 percent increase) and \$576.6 million covers research and development activities at the Agency's Office of Research and Development.

The Administration's ambitious regulatory agenda is dependent on objective, transparent scientific and technical information. Unfortunately, Committee oversight efforts have identified numerous instances in which such information was distorted, withheld from peer review scientific scrutiny, and selectively used to advance a pre-determined agenda. As a result of EPA's advocacy-driven scientific activities and the lack of transparency in major environmental research funded by the Agency, the Committee sees fundamental reforms and adherence to the Administration's Scientific Integrity Policy as a prerequisite to funding this research.

Numerous problems with the Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) have been highlighted by the National Academy of Sciences, the Government Accountability Office, and in testimony before the Committee. In light of these problems, the Committee recommends that resources be directed to ensure that all ongoing assessments adhere to more rigorous peer review, the requirements outlined in the conference report of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012, and the recommendations in chapter seven of the National Academy of Sciences' Review of EPA's Draft IRIS Assessment of Formaldehyde.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The FY13 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate (DHS S&T) is \$831.5 million, an increase of \$163.5 million or 24.5 percent from the FY12 level. The FY13 budget for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is \$328 million, a \$38 million or 11.6 percent increase from the FY12 level.

The Committee recognizes the important role that research and development plays in supporting DHS's mission, and believes that the S&T Directorate should be provided with the resources it needs to keep our nation safe and our borders secure. However, in a constrained fiscal environment, it is essential that DHS gets the most out of each and every scarce dollar by providing tangible results that further the Department's mission, and coordinating with other agencies to maximize efficiencies.

Department of Transportation

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology

The FY 2013 budget request for the research activities currently managed by the Research and Technology Administration (RITA) is \$13.7 million. The Committee remains concerned that RITA and other DOT research is overly focused on ambiguous research topics at the expense of technical improvements to highway safety, infrastructure, and congestion.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) – Research, Development and Technology

The Administration's FY13 budget request provides a total of \$354 million for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) research and development activities, a 16 percent decrease compared to the FY12 request. The Committee recognizes the importance of the FAA's practical research program for aviation safety.

Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST)

The FY13 budget request for the Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST) (operations) is \$16.7 million. AST is responsible for licensing and regulating commercial space launches and reentries to ensure compliance with standards designed to protect public safety. The Committee intends to conduct necessary and appropriate oversight of AST in re-authorizing its activities.

**VIEWS AND ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

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Leadership in space exploration is a worthy goal, and by comparison, our nation spent as much on the so-called stimulus bill in 2009 as the entire NASA budget for the past 54 years. The Committee supported NASA's budget request of \$17.7 billion in FY13, which is \$58 million less (0.3 percent reduction) than appropriated amounts for FY12. For FY13, NASA is authorized to receive \$19.9 billion, and the Committee plans to re-authorize NASA for FY2014 in the coming months. Within that topline budget, however, the Committee remains concerned with the Administration's budget priorities for certain programs and the lack of leadership in space exploration, both human and robotic. The Administration is ceding America's leadership in space exploration and instead funding more environmental-monitoring satellites and studies.

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While NASA's Commercial Crew program could be the primary means of transporting American astronauts, we cannot be solely reliant on this program. The Orion MPCV, Space Launch System, and Commercial Crew programs require a program track with a sufficient budget to support the Space Station as soon as possible in preparation for the next steps of human exploration beyond Low Earth Orbit and ensure American preeminence in space.

Due to a constrained budget environment, goals—such as maintaining 2.5 commercial teams or demonstration flights beyond low-Earth orbit—need to be secondary to the primary goal of developing a vehicle to safely transport American astronauts to the International Space Station and beyond. As Neil Armstrong testified before the Committee: "Access to low Earth orbit should be our primary objective in any plans in the evolutionary development of a new versatile lift vehicle with future deep space missions as a follow-on."

National Science Foundation (NSF)

The National Science Foundation provides over 20 percent of federal support for all basic research at U.S. colleges and universities and is second only to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in support for all academic research. It is the primary source of federal funding for non-medical basic research. NSF provides approximately 40 percent of all federal support, and serves as a catalyst for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education improvement at all levels of education. It supports the fundamental investigations that ultimately serve as the foundation for progress in nationally significant areas such as national security (especially cybersecurity), technology-driven economic growth, energy independence, health care, nanotechnology, and networking and information technology. The Committee plans to reauthorize NSF for FY2014 in the coming months.

The FY13 budget request for NSF is \$7.4 billion, a 4.8 percent increase over the FY12 level. The Committee recognizes the importance of making appropriate investments in science and technology, basic research and development, and STEM education in order for the United States to remain a world leader in competitiveness and innovation. However, while we support a healthy budget for NSF, the Committee remains concerned that the Administration is diverting research and development (R&D) funds to its extreme environmental priorities rather than the merits cited earlier. For example, the NSF's contribution to the interagency US Global Change Research Program (with over \$2.5 billion requested in various agencies) has increased to \$333 million in FY 2013 from \$205 million in FY 2008, prior to this Administration taking office. Further, NSF's Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability (SEES) budget increases to \$203 million in FY 2013, and the Committee is concerned that NSF R&D on the SEES program to develop renewable energy technologies and conduct climate change research is duplicative of work at other agencies. Also, the House voted against funding the \$10 million request for the NSF's Climate Change Education Program in FY13.

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Department of Energy (DOE)

The Department of Energy funds a wide range of research, development, demonstration and commercial application (RDD&CA) activities. The overall FY13 budget request for DOE is \$27.2 billion, which represents an \$856 million increase over FY12 levels. Over \$8.3 billion of this amount is within the Committee's jurisdiction. In response to the President's emphasis on

the promotion of green energy as a domestic policy priority, the balance of DOE RDD&CA activities within the Committee's jurisdiction has shifted significantly toward late-stage demonstration and deployment efforts. While the Committee supports an "all of the above" approach to reduce the cost of all energy sources, the Department's top RDD&CA priority should be basic research and foundational science centered on domestic energy resources. Basic research serves as a long-term economic driver and provides the foundation for sustainable growth, rather than short-term, potentially expensive commercialization activities that result in the government picking winners and losers in the energy technology marketplace. Additionally, the Committee is concerned that the Administration has created multiple, duplicative RDD&CA efforts throughout DOE and other research agencies to promote the Administration's preferred "green" energy technologies.

The Committee recognizes the unique role the Office of Science performs in the federal government's research enterprise. The Office of Science has an established record of making crucial scientific discoveries and serves as a long-term driver of innovation and economic growth through stewardship of world-class scientific facilities that deliver revolutionary scientific breakthroughs in numerous scientific disciplines. Accordingly, the Committee believes the Office of Science should be the highest priority for DOE RDD&CA programs. However, the Committee is concerned that the Atmospheric System Research and the Climate and Earth Systems Modeling programs are duplicative of research programs at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF). Additionally, although the Committee supports Fusion Energy Sciences within the Office of Science, the program is an area of concern due to high-risk program management associated with large-scale international projects.

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The Committee's top priority for NOAA is rebalancing the agency's research portfolio to better predict severe weather to protect American lives and property. The Committee supports a

strong research enterprise at NOAA; however, the Administration continues to direct NOAA research funding increases almost exclusively to climate rather than weather. The Administration's most recent budget request would only exacerbate the imbalance between these priorities, resulting in a climate research budget three times larger than that for weather research (\$210 million vs. \$70 million, respectively). This portfolio is not in sync with the needs of the American public and should be rebalanced.

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The Committee recognizes the important role that research and development plays in supporting DHS's mission, and believes that the S&T Directorate should be provided with the resources it needs to keep our nation safe and our borders secure. However, in a constrained fiscal environment, it is essential that DHS gets the most out of each and every scarce dollar by providing tangible results that further the Department's mission, and coordinating with other agencies to maximize efficiencies.

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<u>Lamar Smith</u>	<u>Ralph M. Hall</u>
<u>Thomas Henry</u>	<u>Irvin D. Luce</u>
<u>Paul Carson</u>	<u>Larry Dushen</u>
<u>Randy Kengel</u>	<u>Mimi Z. McCarl</u>
<u>Thomas Massie</u>	<u>Clark Huf</u>
<u>Randy K. Weber</u>	<u>Paul R. Rife</u>
<u>Gerald D. Lummis</u>	<u>David Schupf</u>
<u>Mo Brooks</u>	<u>Ch. Stewart</u>
<u>Jim Bridenstine</u>	<u>Bill Boy</u>
<u>Joe J. Jr.</u>	<u>Sam C. Brown</u>

Lamar Smith

James Sensenbrenner

Kevin Cramer

Randy Neugebauer

Thomas Massie

Randy Weber

Cynthia Lummis

Mo Brooks

Jim Bridenstine

Steve Stockman

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Frank Lucas

Larry Bucshon

Michael McCaul

Randy Hultgren

Steven Palazzo

David Schweikert


Chris Stewart

Bill Posey

Paul Broun

Rep. Randy Hultgren – Illinois 14th Congressional District
Additional Views and Estimates for the Science, Space and Technology Committee

As the largest federal funding source for the physical sciences, the Department of Energy Office of Science plays a critical role supporting discovery science. In that leadership role, it is important that the programs within the Office of Science carry out a balanced portfolio of research to underpin the nation's scientific enterprise and technology innovation. In fields such as High Energy Physics, which is international in scope, the United States must continue to play a vital role and contribute to existing partnerships while building exciting experiments at our national laboratories, such as the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois. The High Energy Physics international collaborations build large and complex scientific experiments, and with the outlook for constrained federal budgets, the United States should promote stronger ties with international partners to promote scientific diplomacy, secure contributions to these significant scientific projects, enhance opportunities to train our next generation of young scientists, and incubate new high-tech industries.



RANDY HULTGREN
Member of Congress

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND
TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE
SPACE SUBCOMMITTEE
VICE-CHAIR

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Additional Views and Estimates

Congressman Mo Brooks

Committee on Science, Space and Technology

Fiscal Year 2014

Mo Brooks
3/1/13

National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

The Space Launch System (SLS) and Orion Multipurpose Crew Vehicle (MPCV) are crucial to maintaining America's preeminence in space. The retirement of the Space Shuttle program has placed our nation at a critical juncture. If we are to maintain our leadership in space, we must make the necessary investments in human space exploration. The SLS offers game-changing possibilities for economic vitality in space and on Earth, safely transporting humans to unexplored regions in search of knowledge and enabling cutting-edge missions that will rewrite scientific texts and spur technological advances.

Affordability:

The SLS is being designed from the outset to live within austere budgets to enable its first flight test in 2017. Based on the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 13 budget request, NASA will spend approximately \$1.4 Billion per year from FY13 – 17 on the SLS. To assure affordability, NASA is utilizing a low risk technological approach, which leverages existing propulsion systems and contracts to get started while using a parallel, competitive process to select an even lower cost booster system/contractor for later missions. The SLS is further reducing costs by scaling back the number of management processes used to control the vehicle configuration, allowing correct decisions to be made more quickly. In addition, the number of formal contractor paper deliverables are being significantly reduced with fewer being required to be approved in advance by the Government. Additional savings are being realized on production costs by accepting electronic documents in the contractor's preferred format. The result is that the world's largest launch system is being developed for roughly the same annual budget as NASA had planned for the canceled Ares I crew launch vehicle – which was only capable of 25 metric tons (mT) to orbit.

Strategic Asset:

Seeking lower cost and sparking innovation is and always has been a hallmark of our country, and supporting more ways to safely lower the cost of accessing space should be a national priority. Today, more nations are pursuing human spaceflight programs, and these programs are not viewed as commercial commodities but rather important strategic objectives. The Space Launch System is a critical component of our civil space program and is a crucial national asset. It will provide a means of accessing space and provide the necessary bridge beyond Low Earth Orbit to maintain our leadership in civil spaceflight. Let us not look to other nations, such as China, to take the lead in the human exploration and scientific discoveries that have inspired generations of people across the globe. America is and should remain the leader in space exploration.

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

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Chairman, Subcommittee on
Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats
Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific
SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
(VICE CHAIRMAN)
Subcommittee on Space
Subcommittee on Environment

ADDITIONAL VIEWS
OF HON. DANA ROHRBACHER
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET

Although I strongly agree with much of the Committee's Views and Estimates, there is one specific area on which I wish to state a different view, as I have done for the past few years.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

We have not yet received a budget request from the President for Fiscal Year 2014, and the previous request did not contain any real budget planning for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Commercial Crew remains our most critical near-term civil space goal. We currently rely on the Russians, who have been good partners, but the Soyuz provides the tremendous risk of a single point of failure. We must create redundancy and enable NASA to certify multiple, independent, sustainable systems that can bring people safely to orbit and return them to Earth. In addition, the price the Russians are charging us continues to rise.

Calls to maintain the Commercial Crew funding at previous year's levels fail to take into account the planned funding profile for this program. Every year that we underfund this program we make it more difficult and more costly for NASA to certify the safety of these systems for America's astronauts. I know that some of my colleagues are skeptical of the ability of these commercial crew companies to meet the requirements of this program, but NASA's technical experts are not.

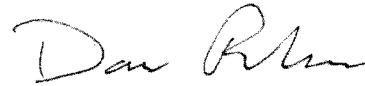
Our Exploration program continues to be problematic, in that the funding is inadequate to the mission. The plan didn't fit under the funding level anticipated by the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-267), and now that we have considerably less to work with we refuse to acknowledge reality. The single most important message of the Augustine Commission was that you cannot succeed when your mission does not match your funding.

We continue to hear that the SLS/MPCV system will serve as a back-up for Earth-to-orbit transportation in the unlikely event that none of the other systems in development are successful. Last year's request for this "back-up system" was more than 300% of the appropriated level of the primary system. By acting on this type of faulty logic, we have created a national debt as large as our GDP and still our nation refuses to take its foot off the deficit spending accelerator. SLS is unaffordable, and with relatively modest

expenditures on specific technology development, we do not need a heavy lift vehicle of that class to explore the Moon, Mars, or near-Earth asteroids.

NASA's Space Technology development is a critical area to current and future missions. New technologies are what drives new jobs and creates new industries. Technology should be funded at a level sufficient to accomplish our top development priorities sooner rather than later.

For FY 2013, NASA requested nearly \$1.8 billion for their Earth Science programs. These programs should not be located at NASA, whose core and unique mission is exploring space.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Rabin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dan" and the last name "Rabin" clearly distinguishable.

**Minority Views and Estimates of the Democratic Caucus of the Committee on
Science, Space, and Technology for Submission to the Budget Committee**

March 1, 2013

The Budget Resolution that these Views and Estimates are intended to inform is being developed even while the federal government is operating under a Continuing Resolution that expires on March 27, a damaging sequestration is scheduled to commence on March 1st that will lead to significant cuts in funding and increased instability at our R&D agencies, and the FY 2014 President's budget request has been delayed until mid-March due to the need to address the impacts of the fiscal legislation that was enacted at the end of last year. In such an environment, it is meaningless to attempt to engage in a detailed discussion of funding levels for specific programs as has been done in prior Views and Estimates.

Unfortunately, that is precisely what the Majority's Views and Estimates do. In doing so, the Majority's Views and Estimates completely ignore the sequester which takes effect on March 1, and instead provide a litany of complaints about the President's FY 2013 budget request, which was delivered to Congress over a year ago. These Views and Estimates ignore the actual current budget situation, and continue a tired line of partisan attack which does nothing to address the challenges our nation faces.

We believe that it is important for Congress to focus on the positive outcomes we should seek from our federal budgetary expenditures, and the implications of the alternative budgetary paths that Congress might embrace. As we have said in past Democratic submissions to the Budget Committee, we believe that the choice facing our nation is a critical one. We can either focus on the need for job creation and improved quality of life now and in the future and make the investments in R&D and innovation that will keep us economically strong and competitive—or we can let arbitrary budgetary targets lead us into ill-advised and short-sighted cuts to America's science and technology enterprise and the STEM education activities that support it. The latter path will inevitably result in a future of diminished expectations that is antithetical to our vision for the America we hope to leave to our children and grandchildren. The nation's R&D agencies have a long and productive history of investing in activities that returned significant economic and societal benefits to the American people. There is no reason to doubt that future investments will *continue* to deliver significant benefits if we have the foresight to maintain our commitment to fostering R&D and STEM education.

As the Budget Committee works to craft its Budget Resolution, we urge its Members to avoid making short-sighted cuts that will undermine our shared objective of a strong American economy and healthy society. Instead, we would urge that the Budget Resolution maintain at least the historical levels of federal investment in R&D and STEM education, whether in basic

research, energy technology innovation, aeronautics and space exploration, manufacturing, climate science, or any of the other important elements of our nation's R&D and innovation enterprise. If we shortchange those accounts in an attempt to cut a few more dollars from the deficit over the short-term, the reality is that we will wind up shortchanging our future economy and quality of life.

Finally, we would urge that the Budget Resolution undo the extremely damaging cuts to critical programs and activities that will result from sequestration. While the damage will be government-wide, we would note just a few of the negative impacts on agencies and initiatives under the Science, Space, and Technology Committee's jurisdiction that are likely to occur:

- Significant compromising of NOAA's ability to warn Americans about dangerous weather events such as hurricanes and tornados.
- Costly delays to the development of urgently needed next generation weather satellites
- Stopping of ongoing R&D at the Department of Homeland Security in such critical areas as cybersecurity technologies, bio-threat countermeasures, aviation security, and projects to support first responders
- Multi-year delays in the delivery of critical upgrades to the Nation's air traffic management systems
- Elimination of EPA research to better understand health effects of air pollutants on susceptible and vulnerable populations
- Thousands of job losses involving the highly skilled scientists, engineers, technicians, and support personnel and contractors at DOE national laboratories and at universities
- Elimination of nearly 1,000 NSF research grants in FY 2013
- Stopping of ongoing work through NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers to help America's small manufacturers innovate and grow their businesses

Letters from agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction outlining the impacts of sequestration are attached to these Views and Estimates.

We do not believe it is the national interest to pursue budgetary policies that would result in the actions listed above. We can and should do better, and we look forward to working with our colleagues in the Majority to craft responsible policies that will benefit our great nation.

Attached Letters from Agencies under the Committees Jurisdiction

- Department of Commerce
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- National Science Foundation



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

February 8, 2013

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

Thank you for your letter of January 18, 2013, requesting information on impacts of sequestration. As you know, unless Congress acts to amend current law, the President is required to issue a sequestration order on March 1, 2013, canceling approximately \$85 billion in budgetary resources across the Federal Government, of which \$551 million is from the Department of Commerce (Department).

Sequestration would have both short-term and long-term impacts on the Department's ability to deliver on critical parts of our mission and would have a sizable economic cost for the Nation. All bureaus would see impacts to their missions as they implement hiring freezes, curtail or cancel training, and halt critical program investments needed to strengthen performance and improve efficient use of taxpayer dollars. All of these would have a harmful impact on our Department's ability to deliver services to America's businesses and keep our economy moving forward on the path of recovery. The Department is working hard to provide services in a cost-efficient and service-positive manner. We take our trust of taxpayer dollars seriously. As you have requested, I am providing you with some specific impacts to the Department below.

The Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) would see significant impacts. Communities across the country rely on NOAA every single day to preserve property, protect lives, prepare for extreme weather events, adapt to a changing world, and to enhance economic prosperity. NOAA's central mission of science, service, and stewardship touches the lives of every American and these cuts would negatively impact the ability for NOAA to effectively provide the products and services communities have come to rely upon.

As with all our agencies, these impacts are not abstract. They directly affect NOAA employees and partners throughout the country: up to 2,600 NOAA employees would have to be furloughed, approximately 2,700 positions would not be filled, and the number of contractors would have to be reduced by about 1,400. If sequestration is enacted, NOAA will face the loss of highly trained technical staff and partners. As a result, the government runs the risk of significantly increasing forecast error and, the government's ability to warn Americans across the country about high impact weather events, such as hurricanes and tornadoes, will be compromised.

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
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Forced reductions in funding for fishery stock assessments, at-sea observers, and support for the regional fishery management councils jeopardize NOAA's ability to open fisheries that are economically important to our coastal communities, such as ground fish in New England and along the West Coast, Red Snapper in the Gulf, and the Nation's largest fisheries in Alaska. In addition, with these reductions in data and support for scientific analysis, NOAA will be forced to manage fisheries throughout the Nation more conservatively, which could mean smaller quotas and earlier closures as protections against overfishing. The economic impacts of these measures are unknowable at this point, but could be significant.

Significant and costly impacts to NOAA's satellites and other observational programs are also certain. For example, sequestration will result in a 2-3 year launch delay for the first two next-generation geostationary weather satellites (currently planned to launch in 2015 and 2017), which track severe weather events such as hurricanes and tornadoes. This delay would increase the risk of a gap in satellite coverage and diminish the quality of weather forecasts and warnings. Sequestration will also reduce the number of flight hours for NOAA aircraft, which serve important missions such as hurricane reconnaissance and coastal surveying. NOAA will also need to curtail maintenance and operations of weather systems such as NEXRAD (the national radar network) and the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (used by local weather forecast offices to process and monitor weather data), which could lead to longer service outages or reduced data availability for forecasters.

Marine transportation contributes \$1 trillion and 13 million jobs to the American economy. NOAA provides nautical charts and real time observations, such as tides and water levels, to prevent ship groundings and supports the movement of commerce by sea and through the Great Lakes. Under sequestration, navigational safety, and therefore commerce, would be hampered due to reduced surveying, charting, geospatial and observing services.

All told, there would be significant impacts in NOAA's ability to meet its mission to preserve Americans' property, protect lives, prepare for extreme weather events, adapt to a changing world, and to enhance economic prosperity. It is unclear that future years of investment will be able to undo some of the damage—especially to the economics of America's fisheries and to our weather preparedness.

Sequestration would have to cut a total of \$46 million from the Department's Census Bureau. The Census Bureau will be forced to significantly cut contract dollars and not fill hundreds of vacancies, pushing back research and testing for the 2020 Decennial Census as well as seriously delaying the release of critical economic and demographic data needed for this calendar year.

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
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The last benchmark of economic statistics supporting America's assessment of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other key economic indicators was taken in 2007, prior to the recession. If the sequestration cuts move forward, the Census Bureau will be forced to impose a six-month delay in releasing vital statistics for these indicators, putting at risk our ability to take accurate stock of current economic conditions and well-being and potentially impacting policy making and economic decisions in the private sector.

Furthermore, delays in developmental work for the 2020 Decennial Census will increase the risk that the Census Bureau will not be ready to make major departures from past operational designs that are intended to save money without diminishing quality. The Census Bureau has committed to executing a Census that would cost less per household in real dollars. Cuts now are virtually guaranteed to force the Census Bureau to ask for larger investments later, putting at risk that goal of achieving more significant savings.

Cuts to the Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA) would hinder the bureau's ability to leverage private sector resources to support projects that would spur local job creation. The sequester would likely result in more than 1,000 fewer jobs than expected to be created, and more than \$47 million in private sector investment is likely to be left untapped. In addition, EDA would be forced to impose administrative furloughs of roughly 6.5 days for each of its employees. These cuts would limit EDA's ability to be a strong partner to states and local communities in helping our country rebound from one of the worst recessions since the Great Depression.

The cuts at the Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) would largely fall on grants, contracts, equipment procurements, deferment of open positions, and cuts in the repair and maintenance of NIST facilities that will negatively impact NIST's ability to keep them in acceptable working condition. While cutting in these areas will enable NIST to maintain its core scientific workforce, the forced reductions would negatively impact NIST's ability to deliver on its mission in other ways. For example, the elimination of some contracts and grants within the Scientific and Technical Research and Services would result in the elimination of at least 100 research associates at NIST who are important for the support of scientific research activities. The proposed cuts will also result in delayed or canceled equipment purchases needed to support work in critical areas such as advanced materials, advanced manufacturing, and alternative energy. In addition, if the sequestration moves forward, NIST will be forced to end work it is currently doing through the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Center system to help America's small manufacturers innovate their business practices, make cost-effective improvements to their businesses, develop market growth strategies both at home and abroad, streamline their supply chains, and determine which technology investments make sense for their future. At a time when America's small and medium sized enterprises need help the most, programs like MEP warrant strong support. NIST will also be forced to delay efforts to help return small manufacturing enterprises back to the United States from offshore locations.

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Page 4

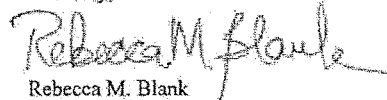
An important component of the Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) national security mission is to engage directly with end-users of sensitive controlled commodities and determine whether these items are being used in accordance with license conditions. If sequestration moves forward, BIS will be forced to significantly cut travel specifically in support of these checks, which will hinder BIS's ability to pursue some known threats to our national security.

The Department's International Trade Administration (ITA) would be forced, under sequestration, to reduce its support for America's exporters, trimming assistance to U.S. businesses looking to increase their exports and expand operations into foreign markets by nearly \$15 million. In addition, ITA will not be able to place staffers in critical international growth markets, where there is a clear business opportunity for many American businesses to increase their sales and create jobs at home. These staff would have been part of a key program working to promote and facilitate global investment into the United States, supporting thousands of new jobs through foreign direct investment. Furthermore, federal trade enforcement, compliance, and market access activities would be cut by nearly \$7 million, leading to fewer actions by the Federal Government to reduce trade barriers and ensure compliance with trade laws and agreements.

Sequestration will also force a cut of \$4.9 million from the Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). BEA will have to terminate work on key programs that help businesses and communities better understand GDP, foreign direct investment, and the impact of changes to economic activity within a specific regional economy (e.g., the economic impact related to Sandy).

Once again, thank you for your support of the Department, and we are happy to answer any specific questions you may have.

Sincerely,



Rebecca M. Blank

Secretary

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528Homeland
Security

January 31, 2013

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-6025

Dear Chairwoman Mikulski:

Thank you for your letter regarding the potential impacts of the March 1st sequestration. I share your deep concerns about the effects this unprecedented budget reduction to Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 funding will have on the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), its missions, and our Nation's security and economy.

Reductions mandated by sequestration would undermine the significant progress the Department has made over the past ten years and would negatively affect our ability to carry out our vital missions. Sequestration would roll back border security, increase wait times at our Nation's land ports of entry and airports, affect aviation and maritime safety and security, leave critical infrastructure vulnerable to attacks, hamper disaster response time and our Surge Force capabilities, and significantly scale back cyber security infrastructure protections that have been developed in recent years. In addition, sequestration would necessitate furloughs of up to 14 days for a significant portion of our frontline law enforcement personnel, and could potentially result in reductions in force at the Department. The following provides specific examples of the potential impacts of Sequestration on the Department:

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) would not be able to maintain current staffing levels of Border Patrol Agents and CBP Officers as mandated by Congress. Funding and staffing reductions will increase wait times at airports, affect security between land ports of entry, affect CBP's ability to collect revenue owed to the Federal Government, and slow screening and entry programs for those traveling into the United States.
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) would not be able to sustain current detention and removal operations or maintain the 34,000 detention beds mandated by Congress. This would significantly roll back progress that resulted in record-high removals of illegal criminal aliens this past year, and would reduce ICE Homeland Security Investigations' activities, including human smuggling, counter-proliferation, and commercial trade fraud investigations.

www.dhs.gov

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Page 2

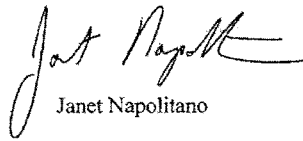
- The Transportation Security Administration would reduce its frontline workforce, which would substantially increase passenger wait times at airport security checkpoints.
- The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) would have to curtail air and surface operations by nearly twenty-five percent, adversely affecting maritime safety and security across nearly all missions areas. A reduction of this magnitude will substantially reduce drug interdiction, migrant interdiction, fisheries law enforcement, aids to navigation, and other law enforcement operations as well as the safe flow of commerce along U.S. waterways.
- Furloughs and reductions in overtime would adversely affect the availability of the U.S. Secret Service workforce, and hinder ongoing criminal investigations.
- Reductions in funding for operations, maintenance and analytical contracts supporting the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) would impact our ability to detect and analyze emerging cyber threats and protect civilian federal computer networks.
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Relief Fund would be reduced by over a billion dollars, with an impact on survivors recovering from future severe weather events, and affecting the economic recoveries of local economies in those regions. State and local homeland security grants funding would also be reduced, potentially leading to layoffs of emergency personnel and first responders.
- The Science and Technology Directorate would have to stop ongoing research and development including: countermeasures for bio-threats, improvements to aviation security and cyber security technologies, and projects that support first responders.
- The Department would be unable to move forward with necessary management integration efforts such as modernizing critical financial systems. This would hinder the Department's ability to provide accurate and timely financial reporting, facilitate clean audit opinions, address systems security issues and remediate financial control and financial system weaknesses.

Hurricane Sandy, recent threats surrounding aviation and the continued threat of homegrown terrorism demonstrate how we must remain vigilant and prepared. Threats from terrorism and response and recovery efforts associated with natural disasters will not diminish because of budget cuts to DHS. Even in this current fiscal climate, we do not have the luxury of making significant reductions to our capabilities without placing our Nation at risk. Rather, we must continue to prepare for, respond to, and recover from evolving threats and disasters – and we require sufficient resources to sustain and adapt our capabilities accordingly. We simply cannot absorb the additional reduction posed by Sequestration without significantly negatively affecting frontline operations and our Nation's previous investments in the homeland security enterprise.

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Page 3

The Department appreciates the strong support it has received from Congress over the past 10 years. As we approach March 1, I urge Congress to act to prevent Sequestration and ensure that DHS can continue to meet evolving threats and maintain the security of our Nation and citizens. Should you have any questions or concerns at any time, please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 282-8203.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Janet Napolitano". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Janet Napolitano



The Secretary of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

February 1, 2013

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Chairwoman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impacts of potential across-the-board spending cuts, otherwise known as "sequestration," facing government agencies on March 1, 2013. I share your concern for the government's, and specifically for the Department of Energy's (DOE or the Department), ability in the face of such cuts to make the investments needed to grow our economy through basic scientific research and advances in clean energy technology, secure our Nation through the stewardship of our nuclear stockpile, and meet our obligations to clean up the environmental legacy of the Cold War.

Sequestration would affect thousands of jobs among Federal, contractor, and grant awardee personnel, affecting these people individually and reducing the Department's ability to serve the American people. The cuts would come five months into the fiscal year (FY), forcing the Department to absorb the spending reduction in a seven-month period. While the Department has assiduously followed the direction of Congress and operated at prescribed levels during the current Continuing Resolution, such reductions would be difficult to absorb while continuing to sustain the same level of progress on our mission.

The effects of sequestration are particularly damaging because, by law, they apply equally to each program, project, and activity within an account, thereby severely constraining our ability to prioritize and make tradeoffs among activities under reduced funding scenarios. Being able to focus and prioritize funds and effort in a reduced funding environment is critical to maintaining the human and physical capital needed to accomplish our mission; the way sequestration must be implemented withholds this essential discretion from my staff and me.

Per your request, I am providing a description of the impacts that sequestration would have on the Department of Energy's operations, infrastructure, and critical initiatives.

Basic Scientific Research

DOE's Office of Science is the largest supporter of the physical sciences in the United States and the operator of 10 world-class national laboratories. Funding cuts to DOE's basic science mission would be severe. First, operations at numerous facilities would be curtailed, potentially impacting more than 25,000 researchers and operations personnel



who rely on these facilities to make advances both in basic science and in developing advanced commercial technologies. Second, sequestration would cause schedule delays and increased costs for new construction of user facilities throughout the Office of Science that are poised to contribute significantly to many areas of our understanding of nature. Finally, research grants would need to be reduced both in number and size affecting researchers at our national laboratories and at universities around the country; the pipeline of support for graduate student and post-graduate research fellowships would be constricted in a way that hurts our long-term economic and technological competitiveness.

Clean Energy Technology

The Department of Energy works across energy sectors to reduce the cost and speed the adoption of clean energy technologies. These efforts range from cost-competitive high-efficiency solar installations to carbon capture and storage to next generation biofuels and high-efficiency vehicle technologies. Under sequestration, funding reductions would decelerate the Nation's transition into a clean energy economy, and could weaken efforts to become more energy independent and energy secure, while spurring overall economic growth. For example, a reduction in funding would slow down the significant advances made in making solar energy cost-competitive with conventional forms of electricity generation, as well as cut funding for solar industry job training that is targeted at military veterans and provided to 261 community colleges. It would also hinder U.S. innovation as global markets for solar energy continue to grow rapidly and become more competitive. In addition, a cut to the Department's Vehicle Technologies Program would delay the program's efforts to leapfrog the current technologies in critical areas of advanced vehicles, batteries, and lightweight materials, slowing American development of cleaner and more efficient vehicles as affordable as today's vehicles. Reducing the cost of manufacturing these clean energy technologies is a key goal of the Administration's efforts and sequestration would negatively impact our Advanced Manufacturing program by delaying initiation of 2-3 industrial research and development project co-investments for at least a year or requiring shutting down a Manufacturing Demonstration Facility for 6-8 months.

Further, the Department of Energy provides assistance to low-income families by making their homes more energy efficient through funding provided to States, territories, and tribes. Funding reductions under sequestration will reduce by more than a thousand the number of homes that would be weatherized in FY 2013 and could result in the unemployment of 1,200 skilled weatherization professionals. Reductions of the magnitude associated with sequestration likely would also threaten the ongoing viability of some State programs delivering these home efficiency upgrades, closing the associated training centers, with a concurrent loss of professional retrofit certification capability.

In just four years Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E) projects have achieved significant technical breakthroughs, including doubling the energy density of lithium batteries, dramatically shrinking the size and increasing the capacity of high-power transistors, and engineering microbes that can turn hydrogen and carbon dioxide into transportation fuel. Reduced funding in the clean energy area would scale back the

Department's ability to spur such accomplishments, slowing progress toward a transformed, 21st Century energy sector.

The Department works to improve the security and reliability of the Nation's electrical grid by working with utilities and transmission and distribution companies to reduce risk of impacts from natural disasters, cyber attacks, and other human-generated events. Reduced funding would scale back these efforts, including research to detect and mitigate cyber attacks and monitoring of space weather events through deployment of technology and facilitating information sharing within the electricity sector on best practices for protection and/or mitigation when such solar flares occur.

National Security

DOE plays a critical national security role in developing and maintaining the Nation's nuclear deterrent, securing nuclear materials around the world, supporting the Navy's nuclear propulsion systems for its fleet, and conducting intelligence and counterintelligence activities. Cuts under sequestration would total \$900 million and result in degradation of critical capabilities in this area. In the area of our nuclear weapons stockpile, critical efforts to refurbish and extend the life of several weapons systems would be delayed, leading to increased costs and impacts to deployment and readiness in the future. Our security posture at sites and facilities would be eroded due to project deferrals and workforce reassignments. Further, these cuts would degrade the internal oversight function of DOE nuclear facilities and reduce the depth and frequency of audits and evaluations needed to ensure ongoing robust security operations.

Among the impacts to the Nation's nuclear nonproliferation capability, reduced funding would cause delays and increased costs to efforts to secure and convert surplus nuclear materials around the world. Finally, work utilizing special nuclear materials would be impacted, affecting nonproliferation and emergency response training, and spent fuel stabilization activities.

In the Naval Reactors program, sequestration would risk Naval Reactors' responsiveness to operational fleet support issues, and it would delay the design and development effort of the OHIO-Class Replacement nuclear reactor. It also would delay the refueling of a training reactor New York that trains Navy personnel in reactor operations, thereby reducing the number of qualified sailors trained to operate reactor plants on submarines and aircraft carriers. In addition, cuts would delay by one year an essential facility in Idaho for handling spent fuel from Navy vessels.

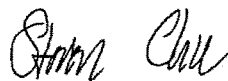
Environmental Cleanup

The Department of Energy runs one of the largest environmental cleanup and remediation programs in the world in addressing the legacy of Cold War nuclear weapons production at sites around the country. Sequestration would curtail this progress, delaying work on our highest risks at sites in Washington state, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Idaho. In addition, the Department is in legally binding agreements with state and Federal regulators to make progress in addressing environmental contamination, and funding reductions would put numerous enforceable environmental compliance milestones at risk,

calling into question the Federal government's commitment to protect human health and the environment.

As these examples demonstrate, sequestration would impact both the economic and national security of this country, and I appreciate your leadership in avoiding such cuts. I look forward to working with you and other members of Congress on behalf of the Administration in this area to avoid these impacts in a responsible and well-considered manner.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steven Chu". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Steven" and last name "Chu" clearly distinguishable.

Steven Chu

cc: The Honorable Richard Shelby
Ranking Member, Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Chairman, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee

The Honorable Lamar Alexander
Ranking Member, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

February 11, 2013

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Chairwoman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairwoman Mikulski:

This letter responds to your letter of January 18 requesting information on the impact that across-the-board spending cuts would have on the U.S. Department of Transportation's discretionary programs in the event of sequestration. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to share my views.

Sequestration will require indiscriminate spending reductions to be taken equally among the affected accounts, programs, projects, and activities within each account, severely restricting our ability to manage such large funding reductions. This will have serious impacts on transportation services that are critical to the traveling public. I am very concerned about this possibility and agree with you that the American people should be fully informed of the consequences that will occur unless sequestration is averted.

If a sequestration order is issued on March 1, 2013, the Department of Transportation will be cut by nearly a billion dollars, affecting dozens of our programs. Some of our Operating Administrations will need to restrict staffing and prioritize safety activities, which means delivery of our many grant programs may face unneeded delays. The Federal Transit Administration, the Pipelines and Hazardous Materials Administration, and the Maritime Administration are among those that will be affected.

But perhaps the most serious result of this action would be the immediate impacts on the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Sequestration would require the FAA to undergo a funding cut of more than \$600 million. This action would force the FAA to undergo an immediate retrenchment of core functions by reducing operating costs, and eliminating or reducing services to various segments of the flying community.

Given the magnitude of this reduction, it will be impossible to avoid significant employee furloughs and reductions in contracted services. On average, this means a vast majority of the FAA's nearly 47,000 employees will be furloughed for approximately one day per pay period until the end of the fiscal year in September, with a maximum of two days per pay period. This number could be lower for any individual employee depending on specific staffing needs, operational requirements, and negotiated collective bargaining agreements. Any furloughs would only occur after appropriate employee notification and in accordance with applicable

Page 2

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski

collective bargaining agreements. The furlough of a large number of air traffic controllers and technicians will require a reduction in air traffic to a level that can be safely managed by the remaining staff. The result will be felt across the country, as the volume of travel must be decreased. Sequestration could slow air traffic levels in major cities, which will result in delays and disruptions across the country during the critical summer travel season.

Aviation safety employees also would experience significant furloughs that will affect airlines, aviation manufacturers, and individual pilots, all of which need FAA safety approvals and certifications. While the Agency will continue to address identified safety risks, a slowed certification and approval process due to furloughs could negatively affect all segments of the aviation industry including those who travel by air.

NextGen investments may be completed, but investments in advanced technologies and new tools will need to be postponed indefinitely. As a result, the delivery of some critical NextGen systems could be delayed for years to come.

All of this means a less efficient and less convenient air travel service for the American travelling public, as well as impacts to our economy. Civil aviation contributes 10 million jobs and \$1.3 trillion annually to the U.S. economy and sequestration places this contribution in jeopardy.

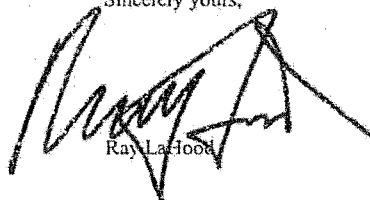
I want to assure you, however, that our highest priority is to keep the aviation system safe even if it means disruptions and delays in service.

It is also important to note that some of our transportation programs will not be impacted. Under the Budget Control Act of 2011, our Trust-funded highway programs, motor carrier safety programs, vehicle safety programs, transit formula and bus grants, and airport grants programs are exempt from sequestration. These transportation programs would continue to operate at current funding levels.

We also need to consider the longer term consequences of sequestration on the delivery of Federal programs into FY 2014 and beyond. Should sequestration occur, we will need to make difficult choices about which services to continue, which services to drastically reduce, and which services to completely eliminate over the coming years. Our programs cannot be sustained indefinitely by one-time fixes and furloughs. Our choices should ensure these programs are positioned to continue in the future and provide the American people with services they can rely on, by passing balanced deficit reduction and avoiding sequestration.

Thank you again for the opportunity to share my views on this important matter.

Sincerely yours,



Ray LaHood



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

THE ADMINISTRATOR

FEB 06 2013

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Chairwoman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

I am responding to your letter dated January 22, 2013, requesting information about the impact that sequestration will have on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ability to protect the nation's environment and public health. As stewards of taxpayers' dollars, we have set priorities, made tough choices and managed our budget carefully. Sequestration, however, will force us to make cuts we believe will directly undercut our congressionally-mandated mission of ensuring Americans have clean air, clean water and clean land. I am enclosing our preliminary assessment of some of the impacts of sequestration, should it be implemented. Our assessment highlights a number of immediate impacts to programs, people and services.

Should you have any questions about the information included, please have your staff contact Ed Walsh of my staff at (202) 564-4594.

Sincerely,

Lisa P. Jackson

Enclosure

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

4201 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22230

February 4, 2013



OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairwoman Mikulski:

This letter is in reply to your request for information regarding the impact of a possible sequester on the National Science Foundation's (NSF) operations and activities.

At NSF, the central focus of our planning efforts will be predicated on the following set of core principles:

- First and foremost, protect commitments to NSF's core mission and maintain existing awards
- Protect the NSF workforce
- Protect STEM human capital development

By adhering to these principles and the government-wide guidance provided in OMB memorandum M-13-03, "Planning for Uncertainty with Respect to Fiscal Year 2013 Budgetary Resources," the Foundation will best accommodate the possible sequestration reductions in ways that minimize the impact on our mission, both short- and long-term.

We do know, however, that the required levels of cuts to our programmatic investments would cause a reduction of nearly 1,000 research grants, impacting nearly 12,000 people supported by NSF, including professors, K-12 teachers, graduate students, undergraduates, K-12 students, and technicians.

Vital investments in basic research, leading edge technology, and STEM education would be jeopardized. Impacted areas could include:

- NSF-wide emphasis on sustainability, including vital investments in clean energy research;
- Major investments critical to job creation and competitiveness, such as advanced manufacturing and innovation;
- Advances in cybersecurity aimed at protecting the Nation's critical information technology;
- Pathbreaking efforts to improve pre-college and undergraduate education, including new investments to transform undergraduate science courses.

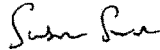
The Honorable Barbara Mikulski

Page 2

Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction funding at \$160 million or less in FY 2013 will result in the termination of approximately \$35 million in contracts and agreements to industry for work in progress on major facilities for environmental and oceanographic research. This would directly lead to layoffs of dozens of direct scientific and technical staff, with larger impacts at supplier companies. In addition, out year costs of these projects would increase by tens of millions because of delays in the construction schedule.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with this look at possible impacts of a sequester on the Foundation. Please let me know if you have any additional questions, and as always, thank you for your strong support of the Foundation.

Sincerely,



Subra Suresh
Director

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

Air Programs

ENERGY STAR

- ENERGY STAR is relied upon by millions of Americans and thousands of companies to save money and protect the environment through energy efficient products and practices.
 - Results are already adding up. Americans, with the help of ENERGY STAR, prevented 210 million metric tons of GHG emissions¹ in 2011 alone— equivalent to the annual emissions from 41 million vehicles—and reduced their utility bills by \$23 billion.
- Under sequestration, there would be three specific impacts that could jeopardize, delay or impair further progress: (1) EPA's ability to keep ENERGY STAR product specifications up to date across more than 65 categories would slow down, including electronics, appliances and home heating and cooling systems; (2) EPA would have to reduce the number of energy-intensive industrial sectors it works with to develop energy performance indicators and Energy Efficiency Guides; and (3) EPA would reduce support for our Portfolio Manager, both the planned upgrade and our ability to support its users, including the approximately 10 major cities and states as well as the federal government, which use the tool in emissions and energy disclosure and benchmarking policies.

Vehicle Certification

- Before new vehicles can be sold in the United States, EPA must first certify that they are in compliance with emissions standards.
- Sequestration would harm EPA's ability to confirm in a timely manner that manufacturers are complying with all vehicle emission standards and creates the risk that some manufacturers would be delayed in their ability to certify their products. Without this certification, they would be unable to sell these products in the United States, thus depriving car-buyers access to the latest vehicles and potentially harming vehicle sales and the economy.

State Air Monitors

- Air quality monitoring is vital to the protection of public health from harmful air pollution.
- Sequestration would reduce the funding EPA provides states to monitor air quality, likely forcing the shutdown of some critical air monitoring sites. Lost monitoring for high priority pollutants such as ozone and fine particles would impact the collection of data necessary for determining whether areas of the country meet, or do not meet, the Clean Air Act's health-based standards.
- Sequestration would force the Agency to eliminate or significantly reduce essential air quality data systems like AIRNow, a popular air quality reporting and forecasting system. Americans that have or care for individuals with respiratory and cardiac health issues rely on AIRNow for information about when to take action to avoid health impacts from air pollution. The Agency would eliminate upgrades for the Emission Inventory and Air Quality Systems—the Agency would only fund operations for these systems. These systems store and process air quality monitoring and emissions data from across the nation that informs EPA, state, tribal, and local air agencies' decisions on steps needed to improve air quality. Without this monitoring data, future improvements in air quality would be hampered or delayed.

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

Enforcement and Compliance Programs

Civil and Criminal Enforcement

Americans expect their government to protect them from violations of the nation's environmental laws that could harm their families and impact the safety and prosperity of their communities. Sequestration's reduction to EPA's enforcement budget would:

- Reduce EPA's ability to monitor compliance with environmental laws – as fewer environmental cops are on the “beat” to enforce environmental laws (note implementation of the sequester could result in 1,000 fewer inspections in FY 2013.)
- Limit EPA's capacity to identify toxic air emissions, water discharges, and other sources of pollution that directly affect public health and the environment.

National Environmental Policy Act

- EPA's comments on environmental reviews are required by law and help to ensure that federal agencies understand the potential environmental impacts and have considered alternatives to proposed projects on federal lands. Sequestration would reduce support for environmental reviews and could slow the approval of transportation and energy related projects.

Superfund Enforcement

Superfund enforcement ensures that responsible parties pay for necessary and often costly cleanups at the nation's most polluted sites. Sequestration would cut work to press responsible parties to clean up contaminated sites in communities and restore clean up funds for use at other sites – putting the costs back on the American public. (note: estimated \$100 million loss in clean-up commitments and cost reimbursements to the government).

Tribal Programs

EPA tribal funding supports environmental protection for 566 tribes on 70 million acres of tribal lands. This funding includes the most significant grant resources to help tribal governments build the core capacity necessary to protect public health and the environment. Funds are used to support staffing of environmental directors and technicians to implement environmental projects, including safe drinking water programs and development of solid waste management plans. Reduced funds under sequestration would directly impact some of the country's most economically disadvantaged communities, resulting in loss of employment, and hindering tribal governments' ability to ensure clean air and clean and safe water.

Research and Development Programs

Air, Climate and Energy

- Under sequestration, cuts to EPA climate research would limit the ability of local, state and the federal government to help communities adapt to and prepare for certain effects of climate change, such as severe weather events. Without information provided by climate research, local

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

governments would not know how climate change would affect water quality, and therefore would be unable to develop adaptation strategies to maintain protection of water quality as the climate changes.

- Implementation of the sequester would eliminate research to increase our understanding of exposures and health effects of air pollutants on susceptible and vulnerable populations, such as asthmatics, the growing aging population, and individuals living near air pollution sources which would impact the development of national air quality standards as required by the Clean Air Act.

Chemical Safety for Sustainability

- Under sequestration, the reduction in funding would impede EPA's ability to assess and understand the effect of nanomaterials on human health and dispose of rare earth materials used in electronics, thereby limiting innovation and manufacturing opportunities with these materials in the US. The reduction in funding for endocrine disrupting chemicals research would limit our nation's ability to determine where and how susceptible people are exposed to endocrine disrupting chemicals, and to understand how these toxic exposures impact their health and welfare. Limiting the use of advanced chemical evaluation approaches recommended by the National Academy of Sciences would impair the ability of business, states and EPA to make decisions on both the safety of existing industrial chemicals, as well as on the development and use of safer chemicals.

Sustainable & Healthy Communities

- Under sequestration EPA would reduce the number of undergraduate and graduate fellowships (STAR and GRO) by approximately 45, thus eliminating any new fellowships. The Fellowship program, one of the most successful fellowship programs in government, is educating the next generation of environmental scientists, which is critical to a strong and competitive economy.
- Reductions under Sequestration would discontinue funding for two joint EPA/National Institutes of Health Centers of Excellence for Children's Health Research. These centers are providing a greater understanding of how the environment impacts today's most pressing children's health challenges, including asthma, autism, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), neurodevelopmental deficits, childhood leukemia, diabetes, and obesity. Eliminating funding would negatively impact graduate students and faculty who would have to look for new funding to keep their research going and ultimately slow down the pace of scientific research in these important areas. Research in these areas translates to improved public health.
- EPA research and grants to academic institutions for studies to understand human health disparities at the community-level would both be severely curtailed by reductions under sequestration. This would be especially significant to disproportionately affected communities across the US. Important research would be stopped mid-stream and graduate students would be without expected funding. This would delay scientific research in these fields, which are important to advancing public health.

Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

- Under sequestration Reductions to green infrastructure (GI) research would slow the Agency's ability to provide GI best-management practices to municipalities dealing with costly stormwater enforcement actions. Other benefits of GI, such as wildlife habitat, flood and erosion control, recreational opportunities, jobs and increased property values, would also be lost.
- Sequestration would cut research to find cleaner and cheaper solutions to help states and cities address the nation's crumbling water infrastructure that is contaminating clean drinking water and

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

causing substantial loss of valuable quantities of water.

Human Health Risk Assessment

- Reductions under Sequestration would result in the significant delay of crucial Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) human health related assessments (e.g. arsenic, styrene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene and manganese) that would limit the ability of EPA and states to make decisions to protect people's health.
- Sequestration reductions delaying the delivery of four major Integrated Science Assessments would limit the ability of EPA to make decisions that would protect people from certain air pollutants.

Homeland Security Research

- Sequestration would stall development of approaches to manage waste from radiological contaminants following a terrorist attack or a nuclear accident. Opportunities to learn lessons from the Japanese Fukushima Disaster would be lost.
- Under sequestration, reductions in practical research on preparedness following disasters would inhibit the development of techniques and procedures for communities to prepare for and recover from natural disasters and industrial accidents (e.g., Deepwater Horizon, Superstorm Sandy). This would lead to longer recovery times and higher costs at the local, state, and national levels.

Water Programs

State Revolving Fund Program (SRFs):

- Under sequestration, cuts to Clean Water and Drinking Water SRFs would deprive communities from access to funding to build or repair decaying water and wastewater infrastructure that provides safe drinking water and removes and treats sewage.

Water Program State Implementation Grants:

- Reductions under sequestration would impact states' ability to meet drinking water public health standards and to reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus pollution that contaminate drinking water supplies, cause toxic algae blooms, and deprive waters of oxygen that fish need to survive. This reduction would result in the elimination of more than 100 water quality protection and restoration projects throughout the United States. Examples of specific projects that would be impacted include but are not limited to:
 - Assisting small and/or disadvantaged public drinking water systems that need assistance to improve the safety of the drinking water delivered to communities.
 - Protecting children from harmful exposure to lead in drinking water by revising the Lead and Copper Rule
 - Protecting public health from cancer-causing Volatile Organic Compounds in drinking water

EPA's Water Program Implementation:

- Reductions under sequestration would limit assistance provided to states and tribes to ensure safe and clean water, including protecting children from exposure to lead in drinking water; protecting rivers and streams from industrial and municipal pollution discharges, identifying and developing

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

cleanup plans for polluted waterways, and developing science to support human health and aquatic life.

Superstorm Sandy Appropriation:

- Sequestration would reduce funding available to enhance resiliency and reduce flood damage risk and vulnerability at treatment works in communities impacted by Superstorm Sandy.

Community Protection Reduced

The Agency's cleanup programs protect communities from the risks posed by hazardous waste sites and releases and returns formally contaminated properties to beneficial use.

- The Superfund Remedial program would be unable to fund an estimated 3-5 new construction projects to protect the American public at Superfund National Priority List sites due to constrained funding from the sequestration.
- Under sequestration, the Agency may have to stop work at one or more ongoing Superfund Remedial construction projects. Stopping any ongoing work would increase costs in the long run (due to contract termination penalties and the need to demobilize and re-mobilize construction contractors).
- The sequestration would reduce funding available for other parts of the Superfund Remedial program as well. Critical steps leading up to construction would be curtailed.
- Cuts to the Brownfield Program's budget under sequestration would limit the Agency's ability to provide cleanup, job training, and technical assistance to brownfield communities. The Program leverages nearly \$17 dollars of private and public sector funding for every dollar expended by the Brownfields program to clean up sites and help revitalize communities and support economic development.
- Under sequestration, funding cuts would reduce Risk Management Plan (RMP) Program inspections and prevention activities. Both high-risk and non high-risk RMP facility inspections would be reduced by approximately 26 inspections per year, from 500 to 474. Of the reduced inspections, approximately 8 would be from high risk facilities and the RMP Inspector training program would be reduced.
- Cuts to the Oil Spill program under sequestration would reduce protection of US waters from oil spills by reducing inspection and prevention activities. The largest program impact of an oil budget reduction would be on inspections at regulated facilities. EPA currently conducts approximately 840 inspections per year at SPCC-regulated facilities (which represents 0.13 % of the total universe of 640,000) and 290 FRP inspections/ unannounced exercises (about 6.5% of the universe of 4,400). EPA would reduce approximately 37 FRP inspections in FY 2013 and limit the development of a third party audit program for SPCC facilities, which may lead to a decrease in compliance with environmental and health regulations.

EPA / State Cleanup and Waste Program Cuts

- Under sequestration state cleanup program funding would be cut reducing site assessments.
- Cuts in Leaking Underground Storage Tank state grants under sequestration would result in nearly 290 fewer cleanups completed at contaminated sites, limiting further reductions to the backlog of sites awaiting cleanup. It would reduce the number of sites and acres ready for reuse or continued

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

use, and therefore, fewer communities would receive the redevelopment benefit of cleaning up LUST sites.

- Under sequestration, cuts in state grants would result in approximately 2,600 fewer inspections, and would limit the States' ability to meet the statutory mandatory 3-year inspection requirement. Decreased frequency of inspections may lead to a decline in compliance rates and could result in more UST releases.
- Since 75% of state clean up grants and 80% of state prevention grants support state staff, these cuts under sequestration could lead to the loss of state jobs.
- Under sequestration, cuts to the Brownfield Program would reduce funds to states and tribes for the development of voluntary response programs.
- A cut of \$2.5 million to CERCLA 128(a) State and Tribal response program Brownfields categorical grants program under sequestration would reduce the ability to fund new grantees (7 tribal grantees) without further reducing the allocations of existing grantees, and would decrease the number of properties that could be overseen by Voluntary Cleanup Programs by nearly 600.
- Cuts under sequestration would delay work on a three-year project to develop a fee-based system for managing hazardous waste transport (e-Manifest) that would produce the estimated \$77 million to \$126 million in annual projected savings to industry and the states.
- Sequestration cuts would reduce funding for maintenance to the only national system for tracking state and federal RCRA permitting and corrective action. RCRA Info is vital to the U.S. economy since it enables states to prioritize and implement their hazardous waste programs by tracking facility activities regarding the handling hazardous waste (generators, or treatment, storage, or disposal facilities).

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Office of the Administrator
Washington, DC 20546-0001



February 5, 2013

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Chairwoman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairwoman:

This is in response to your letter of January 18, 2013, requesting information about the potential impacts of the March 1, 2013, sequestration on NASA. Our response articulates impacts of sequestration relative to the President's FY 2013 budget request for NASA of \$17.711.4 million in direct discretionary funding. NASA estimates that a March 1 sequester applied to the annualized levels in the current FY 2013 Continuing Appropriations Resolution (Section 101, P. L. 112-175) would reduce the total NASA funding level to \$16.984.7 million in direct discretionary funding, or \$726.7 million less than the President's FY 2013 budget request, and \$894.1 million less than the annualized levels in the current FY 2013 Continuing Appropriations Resolution.

Overall, for purposes of this assessment, the Agency assumed that the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution, with all of its terms and conditions, would be extended from March 27 to September 30, 2013, and that the sequester would cancel 5.0 percent of the full-year amount, which would be the equivalent of roughly a 9 percent reduction over the remaining seven months of the fiscal year. NASA's assessment of the impacts of a March 1 sequester is presented in the enclosure.

I would be pleased to discuss this information with you in greater detail if you wish.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Bolden, Jr.", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Charles F. Bolden, Jr.
Administrator

Enclosure

Impacts of March 1, 2013, Sequester on FY 2013 President's Budget Request for NASA**Science** (President budget request: \$4,911.2 million; -\$51.1 million sequester impact to FY 2013 budget request)

Sequestration would reduce Science by \$51.1 million below the FY 2013 budget request, which would cause NASA to have to take such steps as:

- Reducing funding for new Explorer and Earth Venture Class mission selections by 10 to 15 percent, resulting in lower funding levels for new activities and causing minor launch delays, and
- Reducing funding available for competed research (e.g., "research and analysis") projects by about 2 percent, resulting in about a 5 percent reduction in new awards to support labor/jobs at universities, businesses, and other research entities distributed around the nation this year. Ongoing projects started with awards made prior to this fiscal year would not be affected.

Aeronautics (President budget request: \$551.5 million; -\$7.3 million sequester impact to FY 2013 budget request)

Sequestration would reduce Aeronautics by \$7.3 million below the FY 2013 budget request. The Aeronautics Mission Directorate would need to take cuts to areas such as funding for facilities maintenance and support; air traffic management concept development; systems analysis conducted with the Joint Planning and Development Office; research into safety for vehicle and systems technologies; and research into civil tilt-rotor technologies. These reductions would decrease or delay NASA's ability to develop technologies necessary to enable next generation air traffic management and to ensure needed safety levels. The reductions would also negatively impact NASA's ability to maintain and operate national asset level test facilities to support the related R&D efforts, and would lead to cancellations of ongoing partnerships.

Space Technology (President's budget request: \$699.0 million; -\$149.4 million sequester impact to FY 2013 budget request)

Sequestration would reduce Space Technology by \$149.4 million below the FY 2013 budget request. At that funding level, the Space Technology Mission Directorate cannot maintain its technology portfolio as several projects underway require increased funding in FY 2013 to proceed. Thus NASA would likely have to cancel one of these projects or be able to offer no new awards for programs that vary in scope from research grants, to public-private

partnerships, to in-space demonstrations during FY 2013. NASA would also consider the following:

- Canceling 6 technology development projects, including work in deep space optical communications, advanced radiation protection, nuclear systems, deployable aeroshell concepts, hypersonic inflatable Earth reentry test, and autonomous systems. In addition, the program would consider delaying an additional 9 projects.
- Canceling several flight demonstration projects in development, including the Deep Space Atomic Clock, Cryogenic Propellant Storage and Transfer and the Materials on International Space Station Experiment-X projects.
- Elimination or de-scoping of annual solicitations for Space Technology Research Grants (STRG), NASA Innovative Advanced Concept (NIAC), and the Small Spacecraft Technology (SST) Program.
- Reduction in the number of Flight Opportunity program flights and payloads that could be flown in FY 2013 and beyond.
- Elimination of Centennial Challenges funding to perform new prizes.

Exploration (President's budget request: \$3,932.8 million; -\$332.2 million sequester impact to the FY 2013 budget request)¹

Sequestration would reduce Commercial Space Flight funding by \$441.6 million below the FY 2013 budget request. After sequestration, NASA would not be able to fund milestones planned to be allocated in the fourth quarter of FY 2013 for Commercial Crew Integrated Capability (CCiCap) such as the SpaceX Inflight Abort Test Review, the Boeing Orbital Maneuvering and Attitude Control Engine Development Test, and the Sierra Nevada Corporation Integrated System Safety Analysis Review #2. Overall availability of commercial crew transportation services would be significantly delayed, thereby extending our reliance on foreign providers for crew transportation to the International Space Station.

The sequester would also reduce Exploration Research and Development funding by \$45.5 million below the FY 2013 budget request. For Advanced Exploration Systems, the sequester would delay procurement of critical capabilities required for the next phase of Human Space Exploration. In the Human Research Program (HRP), national research solicitations/selections would be canceled, with the largest impact likely being at the Johnson Space Center. Additionally, reduced resources for the HRP would likely result in reduced funding to the National Space Biomedical Research Institute and delay NASA Space Radiation Laboratory upgrades.

Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (CECR) (President's budget request: \$619.2 million; -\$251.7 million sequester impact from FY 2013 budget request)¹

For the Construction of Facilities (CoF) program, the \$227.8 million sequester impact would adversely impact the infrastructure needed for NASA's Space Launch System (SLS), Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle, Launch Services, Rocket Propulsion Test, 21st Century Launch Complex, Commercial Crew and Cargo, and Space Communications and Navigation (SCaN) programs.

- Sequestration would leave NASA with almost no funds for Programmatic CoF.
- Sequestration would cancel many institutional construction projects that would repair, refurbish, or replace critical infrastructure that supports NASA's mission. These projects are required to repair NASA's rapidly deteriorating infrastructure in order to protect NASA employees and meet Mission requirements. For Institutional CoF, projects are likely to be cancelled at the following locations:
 - Glenn Research Center
 - Goddard Space Flight Center/ Wallops Flight Facility
 - Jet Propulsion Laboratory
 - Johnson Space Center
 - Kennedy Space Center
 - Langley Research Center
 - Marshall Space Flight Center

For the Environmental Compliance and Restoration program, the \$23.9 million sequester impact would result in numerous delays to projects requiring re-negotiation of agreed upon compliance dates, with the potential for the imposition of fines for non-compliance. The most pronounced impacts would likely occur at the Santa Susana Field Lab, Kennedy Space Center, and White Sands Test Facility.

Office of the Inspector General (President's budget request: \$37.0 million; -\$0.4 million sequester impact from FY 2013 budget request)

Sequestration would reduce the Office of Inspector General by \$0.4 million, which would reduce future hiring and mean that some critical positions are not back-filled. These impacts would likely result in fewer audits and investigations.

¹ The Agency is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution operating plan under which \$53 million was transferred from the Exploration account to the Space Operations account (\$3 million) and the Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration account (\$50 million). The effect of \$53 million in transfers from Exploration to other accounts under the Agency's CR operating plan is not included in this description.

² The effect of a \$50 million transfer from Exploration to CECR Exploration CoF is not included in this description.

Minority Views of the Democratic Caucus of the
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
For Submission to the Budget Committee

<u>Eddie Bernice Johnson</u>	<u>Gini Gundersen</u>
<u>Frederica S. Wilson</u>	<u>M. V.</u>
<u>Paul B. McCaffrey</u>	<u>Jerome Brown</u>
<u>Zuckerman</u>	<u>h</u>
<u>John R.</u>	<u>Don Lipsitz</u>
<u>Donna F. Edwards</u>	<u>AO</u>
<u>Mark Harris</u>	<u>Alan Grayson</u>
<u>La X</u>	<u>Julius Berg</u>
<u>Elizabeth H. Clegg</u>	

**Minority Views of the Democratic Caucus of the
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
For Submission to the Budget Committee**

Eddie Bernice Johnson
Frederica Wilson
Dan Maffei
Zoe Lofgren
Derek Kilmer
Donna F. Edwards
Mark Takano
Joe Kennedy III
Elizabeth Esty

Eric Swalwell
Marc Veasey
Suzanne Bonamici
Ami Bera
Dan Lipinski
Scott Peters
Alan Grayson
Julia Brownley

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

March 1, 2013

Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson, Ranking Member
U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
394 Ford House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Ranking Member Johnson,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit additional views and estimates. We would like to submit an additional views and estimates submission for the Committee's Minority Views and Estimates to the Budget Committee:


Additional Views and Estimates
Representatives Zoe Lofgren and Eric Swalwell
House Committee on Science, Space and Technology

In addition to supporting the Minority Views and Estimates, which recognize the adverse effects that sequestration and short-sighted cuts will have on American research and development and education, I would like to draw particular attention to ongoing basic science and fusion research. This is critical science. Fusion research is necessary for national security through nuclear stockpile stewardship, it addresses fundamental questions in physics, and there is strong evidence that fusion can be a clean, safe, almost inexhaustible energy supply in the foreseeable future. However, this will not happen without concerted and consistent research. The Department of Energy funds several major fusion projects, which require consistent support for the success of the research being undertaken.

A National Research Council panel of experts just released the results of a two-year study on the prospects of Inertial Fusion Energy (IFE). They found "substantial scientific and technical progress" being made, and that "the potential benefits... provide a compelling rationale for establishing IFE R&D as a part of the long-term US energy R&D portfolio." In particular they cited the National Ignition Facility (NIF) at Lawrence Livermore National Lab as the critical facility for advancing IFE to the next level of research. The Budget Resolution being developed should recognize the importance of continuing strong support for fusion research and for NIF to maintain America's leadership over our global competitors in this important endeavor to speed the arrival of usable fusion energy.

Sincerely,


Zoe Lofgren
Member of Congress


Eric Swalwell
Member of Congress

LAMAR S. SMITH, Texas
CHAIRMAN

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Texas
RANKING MEMBER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

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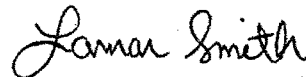
March 25, 2014

The Honorable Paul Ryan
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
207 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Ryan:

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 4(f) of House Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 112th Congress and Section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, I am transmitting the Views and Estimates, including Additional and Minority Views, of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for Fiscal Year 2015.

Sincerely,



Lamar Smith
Chairman

cc: The Hon. Chris Van Hollen, Ranking Member, Committee on the Budget
The Hon. Eddie Bernice Johnson, Ranking Member, Committee on Science,
Space, and Technology

Enclosure

**VIEWS AND ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

The following Views and Estimates of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology are based on the President's FY 2015 budget proposal transmitted to the Congress on March 4, 2014 for the agencies and programs under the Science Committee's jurisdiction.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is our nation's primary civilian space and aeronautics research and development agency. NASA plans and executes missions that increase our understanding of Earth, the solar system, and the universe. NASA operates the International Space Station (ISS) and is developing the Orion crew vehicle and Space Launch System to launch American astronauts beyond low-Earth orbit. NASA operates and develops a fleet of satellites throughout our solar system, space telescopes, Mars rovers, and a number of research aircraft. NASA undertakes activities in technology development and transfer, and education and outreach. The agency also participates in a number of interagency activities such as the Next Generation Air Transportation System with the Federal Aviation Administration, information technology development, and climate change research. The Administration's budget request for NASA in FY 2015 is \$17.46 billion, which is \$185 million less than what Congress appropriated in FY 2014.

This Administration has been clear that space exploration is not high on its list of priorities for the past several years. This situation is not the fault of NASA, but the White House. It was the White House's decision to cancel the Constellation program in 2010, which—along with the retirement of the Space Shuttle—was a major blow to our nation's space program after billions were invested in building this program. NASA astronauts are now beholden to Russia to hitch a ride to space at a cost of \$70 million per seat, and many people question America's preeminence in space exploration as a result. Further, it was the White House's decision in 2012 to cancel a joint robotic mission to Mars along with our European allies, which led the European Space Agency to work with Russia instead of the United States in this endeavor. In the FY 2015 budget proposal, the White House is canceling SOFIA, a joint airborne observatory with the German Space Agency, after \$1 billion has been spent on its development and it is only beginning to produce scientific results.

These decisions by the White House—which NASA is simply told to execute—send a strong signal to our allies that this Administration lacks dedication when it comes to space exploration and that America is an unreliable partner in space endeavors. The Administration is ceding America's leadership in space exploration and instead places far higher priority in using NASA's funds for climate change satellites and studies.

Human Spaceflight

With the retirement of the Space Shuttle, America currently has no domestic capability to carry our astronauts to space—a strategic national capability. NASA currently pays the Russians over \$70 million per seat for each of our astronauts to hitch a ride. This price has increased over several years, and it is likely to increase in the future. This is the single greatest example of America’s leadership in space slipping under this Administration.

For this reason, the Committee remains dedicated to launching American astronauts on American rockets from American soil as soon as is practicably safe to do so. The NASA Authorization Act of 2013, passed by the Committee last year, authorizes \$700 million of government funding for NASA’s commercial crew program and reiterates its directive that the Orion crew vehicle and Space Launch System be developed as a back-up capability if the proposed commercial service runs into technical problems. NASA needs to focus this development effort toward meeting the primary goal of launching American astronauts as soon as possible rather than any secondary goals, such as developing a purported commercial market beyond NASA’s transportation needs to the International Space Station or using NASA’s government funds to carry more than one commercial provider.

For the third budget request in as many years, the Administration has set a budget for the Space Launch System and Orion crew capsule which are inadequate to meeting the Administration’s stated milestones. For the past several years, Congress has authorized and appropriated more funding for these systems than the Administration requested because the Congress believes in the importance of space exploration in spite of the President’s budget request. The Administration has routinely sought to undermine this priority, and does so again with its FY 2015 budget request. The Committee does not support the Administration’s request for the Space Launch System and Orion crew vehicle as it is insufficient to accomplish the stated goals and milestones for the program.

The Administration continues to pursue an uninspiring mission to robotically capture an asteroid the size of a large conference table and tow it back to lunar orbit for astronauts to rendezvous with it. This mission concept was dismissed by scientists, engineers, and NASA’s own advisory committees. Further, the President’s budget request includes allocating more resources to find and categorize small asteroids (less than 20 meters) for use in the proposed Asteroid Redirect Mission. The Committee believes it is time for the Administration to move on from this costly detour and pursue planning for missions better suited to the long-term goal of reaching Mars, perhaps including a flyby of the Red Planet to be launched in 2021.

Space Technology

The Congressional justification for the President’s budget request for FY 2015 describes work done within Space Technology Mission Directorate that clearly overlaps with other mission directorates. For example, NASA claims that the Exploration Technology Development program within the Directorate is for “advanc[ing] technologies required for humans to explore beyond low-Earth orbit.” However, the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate

includes the Advanced Exploration Systems program which is described as “an innovative approach to developing foundational technologies and high-priority capabilities that will become the building blocks for future space missions.” This appears to demonstrate duplicative purposes. Similarly, it is unclear whether the Space Technology Mission Directorate is designed to support other mission directorate activities; technology gaps within NASA; or private sector interests. The Committee believes there is a need for innovative technology. However, it is far from clear how the current program meets those technology challenges in a meaningful or efficient way.

Science

While other NASA science divisions have been consistently asked to do more with smaller budgets, the Administration continues to request that Earth Science receive a disproportionate amount of funding, while cutting other highly productive areas like Planetary Science and Astrophysics. The FY 2015 budget requests \$1.77 billion, or 36 percent of the total Science Mission Directorate budget, be devoted to Earth Science. The budget request for Planetary Science is \$65 million less than the amount appropriated by Congress in FY 2014.

In Planetary Sciences, the budget identifies \$15 million for pre-formulation of a Europa mission, but it anticipates no out-year funding to spend on further development of a possible mission. This is unrealistic. The Administration has said that it will support a Europa Clipper mission, similar to the one outlined in the most recent decadal survey, but with funding capped to \$1 billion. A mission at that cost is not likely to meet science priorities of the scientific community.

The President’s budget request cuts the Astrophysics budget by \$61 million compared to the amount appropriated by Congress in FY 2014. Part of that reduction includes the elimination of SOFIA, an airborne infrared telescope that cost over \$1 billion to build and only recently reached operational status. Before NASA takes any action on the White House’s proposal to mothball SOFIA, NASA’s advisory council should evaluate the Administration’s proposal. At this time, the Committee does not support the Administration’s proposal to mothball the SOFIA aircraft based on the Administration’s budget justification.

The Committee supports the James Webb Space Telescope with a targeted launch date of fall 2018. The Administration failed to address known budget and schedule problems for several years, even though it remains the top priority of the astronomy and astrophysics scientific community. The Committee will continue to closely oversee this program to ensure it remains on schedule and within budget.

Aeronautics

The Administration’s FY15 budget requests \$551.1 million for the Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate (ARMD), a 2.6% decrease from the \$566 million enacted in the FY14 appropriations bill. The Administration has reorganized ARMD from six research programs into four programs: three “mission” programs and one program focused on developing high-risk, forward thinking ideas. Though the Administration has identified several major activities under ARMD will be housed under the new organization, the challenge will be to ensure that those

initiatives continue to be run efficiently and effectively under the new organization, and that none of the functions of ARMD are lost. The Committee supports the development, transfer, and implementation of new technologies as part of the Next Generation air traffic control modernization as well as NASA's planned work integrating unmanned aerial systems (UAS) into the national airspace, supersonics, rotorcraft, and composite materials.

Education

The FY 2015 budget request for NASA education attempts to move forward the Administration's continued efforts to reorganize federal STEM education programming proposed last year without any input from STEM educators. The request of \$89 million is a \$28 million cut from the amount appropriated by Congress in FY 2014. While consolidation may be necessary to strengthen federal STEM programs, the Committee remains concerned that the proposed reorganization will adversely affect longstanding, hands-on STEM education opportunities provided by NASA researchers to students.

The National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) provides 24 percent of federal support for all basic research at U.S. colleges and universities, almost 2,000 institutions in all, and is second only to the National Institutes of Health in support for all academic research. It is the primary source of federal funding for non-medical basic research, providing approximately 40 percent of all federal support, and serves as a catalyst for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education improvement at all levels. Ninety-four percent of NSF funding goes directly toward basic research initiatives which support the fundamental investigations that ultimately serve as the foundation for progress in nationally significant areas such as national security (especially cybersecurity), technology-driven economic growth, energy independence, health care, nanotechnology, and networking and information technology. The Science Committee is currently reauthorizing the NSF for FY 2014 and FY 2015 in H.R. 4186, the Frontiers in Innovation, Research, Science and Technology (FIRST) Act. H.R. 4186 was approved by the Committee's Subcommittee on Research and Technology on a bipartisan basis on March 13 with full committee markup planned in April.

The FIRST Act, approved on a bipartisan basis by the Science Committee's Research and Technology Subcommittee on March 13, authorizes \$7.28 billion for the NSF in FY 2015, which represents a 1.5% increase from FY 2014 appropriations and is slightly higher than the President's budget request. The Committee recognizes the importance of making appropriate investments in science and technology basic research and STEM education in order that America remain a world leader in scientific and technical innovation that spurs our economy.

The Committee remains concerned that the Administration is diverting scarce NSF basic research funds to priorities that are better left to other federal agencies with more expertise and likely are duplicative of other efforts. For example, NSF proposes to spend \$362 million for clean energy research and \$139 million for the Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability (SEES) program. NSF's proposed contribution to the interagency US Global Change Research Program—with more than \$2.5 billion requested in various agencies—is \$318

million in FY 2015, a 50% increase since 2008. Further, the NSF budget request for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) is more than \$272 million in FY 2015, which represents an increase of 12.2% and 6.0%, respectively, over the FY 2013 and FY 2014 amounts. This increase is disproportionately larger than other research fields with a high return on investment. In fact, the Biology (BIO), Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MPS), and Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) Directorates are targeted for cuts to their budgets. The Committee views these cuts as misguided and unjustified, as they amount to ceding our international advantage in research and development in these critical areas to countries such as China and South Korea. Further, the Committee is concerned that the Administration has lost sight of the NSF's core mission to support the physical sciences that lead to technological innovations and economic benefits. Several recent studies conducted using the NSF's SBE funding have been of very questionable value for an agency devoted to spur innovation and American competitiveness. Scientific endeavors in areas that have demonstrated return on investment for the American taxpayer deserve priority.

The Committee recommends the following directorate-level specifications of funding within NSF's Research and Related Activities account consistent with H.R. 4186 in FY 2015:

- Mathematical and Physical Science: \$1,399,400,000
- Computer and Information Science and Engineering: \$963,186,770
- Engineering: \$910,640,000
- Biological Science: \$760,030,000
- Geoscience: \$1,265,840,000
- International and Integrative Activities: \$400,000,000
- Social, Behavioral, and Economics: \$200,000,000
- United States Arctic Commission: \$1,400,000

The Committee recommends focusing any and all increases in NSF funding on the following four priority directorates: Mathematical and Physical Science; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; Engineering; and Biological Science. NSF operations should be held to the current \$298 million and the IG budget should be \$15.2 million.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

As a non-regulatory science agency that supports American commerce, NIST conducts high-quality research and develops technical standards that keep our industries globally competitive and benefit all Americans. The Administration's FY 2015 budget request includes a funding level of \$900 million, an increase of \$50 million or 5.9 percent from FY 2014 appropriation for NIST. The FIRST Act, approved on a bipartisan basis by the Science Committee's Research and Technology Subcommittee on March 13, authorizes \$863 million in FY 2015 for the Institute. Within this amount, the Committee prioritizes the fundamental, enabling core research of the NIST laboratories in the Scientific and Technical Research and Services account. Additional resources are authorized for this priority and could be further enhanced with available resources authorized for technology services within that account.

If funded, the NIST strategy for laboratory technology transfer should be funded out of the Industrial Technology Services authorization. The Committee recognizes the need to

strengthen our nation's manufacturing sector and the need for ways to improve the transfer of federally-funded manufacturing research at universities and government laboratories to the private sector. In FY 2014, Congress approved \$128 million for NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) and \$15 million for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology program. The FIRST Act authorizes nearly \$130 million for MEP in FY 2015. MEP has a proven track record of success and an existing network of partnerships. Instead of creating a new network of institutes, as the Administration proposes, we should build on the success of the existing MEP program and its partner centers.

Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

Citing Executive Privilege, OSTP has refused the Committee's repeated requests for U.S. Chief Technology Officer Todd Park to testify on his role in co-chairing the White House Steering Committee to build the Healthcare.gov website. At no time during Science Committee oversight hearings or briefings over the past several years did OSTP ever mention the Office's role with the Healthcare.gov website. Further, OSTP's staffing has grown significantly over the past several years, mostly through agency detailees. Since OSTP neither demonstrates an unwillingness to be held accountable for its actions nor provide transparency to the American people, the Committee recommends a funding reduction of \$1 million for OSTP, commensurate with the size of the Office of the Chief Technology Officer.

Department of Energy (DOE)

The Department of Energy (DOE) funds a wide range of research, development, demonstration and commercial application activities. The overall FY 2015 budget request for DOE is \$27.94 billion, which represents a \$716 million or 2.6 percent increase over enacted FY 2014 levels (\$27.22 billion). A little over a third of this amount is directed to civilian energy research, development, and demonstration programs in the Science Committee's jurisdiction. The budget request also reflects a reorganization of the Energy Department into three Under Secretariats (Energy and Science, Nuclear Security, and Management and Performance). The Committee recognizes the importance of energy development to America's economic future, but has serious concerns with the overall spending and asymmetric prioritization within the President's budget request. Rather than late-stage demonstration and deployment efforts, DOE's top priority should be basic research and foundational science centered on domestic energy resources. Basic research serves as a long-term economic driver and provides the foundation for sustainable growth, rather than short-term, potentially expensive commercialization activities that result in the government picking winners and losers in the energy technology marketplace.

Office of Science

The DOE Office of Science (SC) is the federal government's primary supporter of long-term basic research in the physical sciences, as well as design, construction, and operation of major scientific user facilities. The FY 2015 budget request for SC is \$5.1 billion, a 0.9 percent increase over enacted FY 2014 levels. The Science Committee recognizes the key scientific role the Office of Science performs in the federal government's research capabilities. The Office of Science has an established record of making crucial scientific discoveries and serves as a long-

term driver of innovation and economic growth. We also acknowledge SC's record of excellence in managing world-class scientific facilities, which deliver revolutionary scientific breakthroughs in numerous scientific disciplines. Accordingly, the Committee believes the Office of Science should be the highest priority for DOE R&D programs and should be the focus for any available increases, especially in Basic Energy Sciences and Advanced Scientific Computing Research. However, in light of budget circumstances, the Committee believes there are other opportunities within the DOE budget for reductions in spending.

The Administration's budget request of \$2.3 billion for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) represents a 21.9 percent (\$416 million) increase from the FY 2014 enacted level. The Committee strongly objects to the requested increase in EERE's budget. This concern is based on EERE's focus on incremental, relatively low-impact technological advances which pose the potential for overlap and duplication resulting from the DOE's multitude of programs. Further, beyond specific programmatic concerns, the ability of EERE to responsibly manage and effectively oversee a nearly 10.1 percent year-over-year budget increase since FY 2008 is questionable. The Committee recommends that the DOE budget reflect the proper role of the federal government by prioritizing basic research in the Office of Science, rather than the increasingly gratuitous approach of picking winners and losers.

Nuclear Energy

The Administration's request for the DOE Office of Nuclear Energy (NE) is \$863.4 million, a 2.8 percent reduction from the enacted FY 2014 appropriation. The Committee objects to these proposed budget cuts for NE, especially in light of the Administration's misplaced, unjustified increases in other parts of the DOE budget. Accordingly, the Committee supports continuing analytical examination of issues associated with nuclear safety and the development of small modular reactor designs in collaboration with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Fossil R&D

The DOE Office of Fossil Energy (FE) supports research and development focused on coal (including "clean coal" technologies), natural gas, and petroleum, and also supports the federal government's Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The President's FY 2015 budget request for Fossil Energy R&D is \$475.5 million. This reflects a reduction of 15.4 percent from its FY 2014 enacted level of \$561.9 million. The Committee has serious concern about the way the Administration's budget request undermines fossil fuel research and technologies while providing a hefty increase for renewable technologies.

The Committee continues to support a real "all-of-the-above" approach to energy policy centered on aggressively developing domestic energy resources to ensure access to abundant and affordable energy. However, President Obama's reluctance to support research in fossil energies is clearly reflected in the substantial cuts for carbon capture (-16.3%), carbon storage (-26.4%), and advanced energy systems (-48.7%). The National Energy Technology Laboratory has been spared, with a proposed reduction (-32%) to \$35 million. The Science Committee is

disappointed to see the budget again propose to eliminate the Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Fossil Energy Technologies programs.

The shift away from fossil development is coupled with new funding for initiatives that may even place limitations on the use of natural gas. For the first time, the Administration requested a \$25 million allotment for carbon capture and storage demonstrations for natural gas. Likewise, the Committee is skeptical of the DOE request for \$35 million for the Natural Gas Technologies Program. This is dedicated to a new priority collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Geological Survey to "understand and minimize the potential environmental, health, and safety impacts of shale gas development through hydraulic fracturing." The budget provides very little information on what research topics or questions this funding seeks to answer, and the Committee is concerned that this program is intended to simply identify additional opportunities for the Administration to regulate hydraulic fracturing. The Committee supports the current practice of state-led regulation of hydraulic fracturing and is concerned that the Administration seems to be actively searching for a reason to regulate this abundant domestic energy resource.

DOE Loan Programs

The FY 2015 Loan Programs Office budget request will allow the Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program to continue active monitoring of closed projects while increasing efforts to deploy \$28 billion in loan authority and \$169.6 million in section 1703 credit subsidies for innovative energy technologies.

The loan guarantee program offers businesses the ability to secure below market financing rates. Private financial institutions have a record of supporting economically feasible and valuable projects. Highly developed financial markets have the necessary tools to evaluate the relative worth of an energy project and provide the appropriate level of financing. Accordingly, the federal government should avoid interference in energy technology markets that results in "picking winners and losers" among competing companies and technologies. This concern is further exacerbated by political favoritism that drove decision-making associated with loan decisions made earlier in this Administration. In light of the loan guarantees program's troubling record, the Committee supports funding only those activities necessary to support the existing portfolio of loan programs, but recommends rescinding funds for new credit subsidies.

U.S. Global Change Research Program

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) FY 2015 budget request is \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$12 million or 0.5 percent above the FY 2014 estimated levels. USGCRP coordinates and integrates Federal research and applications related to global climate change and in support of the President's Climate Action Plan. Despite the expected completion of the National Climate Assessment in FY 2014, the USGCRP FY 2015 budget includes significant increases in the contributions from the Department of Energy (up 13 percent to \$246 million), the Department of Commerce including NOAA and NIST (up 6 percent to \$348 million), the Department of the Interior/USGS (up 33 percent to \$72 million) and the U.S. EPA (up 11 percent to \$20 million). The Committee remains concerned that these inter-agency efforts have never

fallen from 2009 stimulus levels; in fact, the FY 2015 request is more than half a billion dollars, or more than 25 percent, above FY 2008 levels. Similarly, additional funds are being requested for other program areas not contained in the USGCRP request, including \$5.2 billion for DOE's Clean Energy Technologies, and \$1 billion for a new Climate Resilience Fund. The Committee views these requests as ill-defined and fiscally-irresponsible.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA's FY 2015 budget request is \$5.5 billion, an increase of \$174.1 million or 3.2 percent above the FY 2014 enacted levels. Within that amount, over \$2.24 billion is for the National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS), a \$161.9 million or 7.8 percent, increase over FY 2014 levels. The NESDIS budget primarily funds the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES) acquisition programs. The Committee remains concerned that the NESIDS request now constitutes more than 40 percent of NOAA's overall request, a dramatic departure from FY 2008 levels when NESDIS spent less than \$1 billion, representing less than one-quarter of the overall NOAA budget.

The Science Committee's top priority for NOAA is rebalancing the agency's research portfolio to better predict severe weather to protect American lives and property. The Committee supports a strong research enterprise at NOAA; however, the Administration continues to direct NOAA research funding increases almost exclusively to climate rather than weather. The Administration's most recent budget request would only exacerbate the imbalance between these priorities, resulting in a climate research budget over two times larger than that for weather research (\$188.3 million vs. \$84.9 million, respectively). The FY 2015 request includes an increase of more than \$30 million for climate research (a more than 20 percent jump from FY 2014 enacted levels). This portfolio is not in sync with the public safety needs of the American people and should be rebalanced.

The Committee supports fully implementing H.R. 2413, the Weather Forecasting Improvement Act. H.R. 2413 reported by the Science Committee and pending House consideration, prioritizes weather R&D and technology transfer to operations in the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research at \$120 million. This will make possible accelerated development and deployment of transformative global and regional weather models, enabling graphic processing supercomputing, institutionalized Observing System Simulation Experiments, and new aerial weather observing systems for better meteorological data. The bill authorizes \$20 million of dedicated OAR funding for the direct transfer of new knowledge, technologies, and applications to the National Weather Service and other agencies and entities under a "real-time research" approach.

The Committee recognizes that NOAA's Earth System Prediction Capability (ESPC) includes both weather and climate prediction research. ESPC funds allocated to OAR's Weather Labs and Cooperative Institutes should be exclusively used for improvement of weather models associated with prediction of major storms, tropical storm tracks, tornado outbreaks and other phenomena of great importance to protecting the public from hazards. Climate funding should

only be used for the ESPC model prediction efforts that go beyond the weather hazards time scale of forecasts out to two weeks.

The Science Committee supports full-funding for the GOES weather satellites, as they are too important to fail the American public. However, the Committee remains concerned with the cost, potential forthcoming gap in weather satellite data, and NOAA's mismanagement of JPSS (estimated lifecycle cost for JPSS is \$11.3 billion through 2025). For years, this program and its predecessor have been plagued with cost over-runs, poor management, agency infighting, technical problems and contractor mistakes. A recent, independent review found NOAA's management still to be "dysfunctional" and elucidated on various management problems and recommended solutions. The Committee only supports funding for JPSS if the Administration provides much greater transparency with independent cost estimates for the program and requires much more proactive management within NOAA and the Department of Commerce. Further, in order to mitigate the impact of a gap in weather satellite coverage, and as a condition of JPSS funding, Congress must require NOAA to immediately and objectively consider and implement alternative, less-costly sources of weather data and monitoring capabilities. Such consideration should include observing system simulation experiments to assess the value of data from Global Positioning System radio occultation and a geostationary hyperspectral sounder global constellation.

The Science Committee generally supports the overall National Weather Service budget request of \$1.06 billion in FY 2015, a modest decrease from FY 2014. The Committee is supportive of efforts to implement recent management recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Public Administration. However, the Committee is concerned that the Administration's proposal to reduce or eliminate certain observational networks or the Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program. This proposal is counter to past recommendations from these bodies and the U.S. weather enterprise.

Within the climate research program, the Committee supports the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) at \$13.5 million, a vital research program for communicating drought information to the states. The Science Committee recently reported the NIDIS Reauthorization Act of 2014, sponsored by Representative Ralph Hall of Texas. The bill has since been signed into law, underscoring an important, practical program beneficial to all Americans.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA's FY 2015 Science and Technology (S&T) budget request is \$763.8 million (less than a 1 percent increase), and the request for the Agency's Office of Research and Development request is \$537.3 million.

The Administration's ambitious regulatory agenda should be dependent on, and ultimately determined by, objective, transparent scientific and technical information. Unfortunately, Science Committee oversight efforts have identified numerous instances in which such information was distorted, withheld from peer review scientific scrutiny, and selectively used to advance a pre-determined agenda. As a result of EPA's advocacy-driven scientific

activities and the lack of transparency in major environmental research funded by the Agency, the Committee sees fundamental reforms and adherence to the Administration's Scientific Integrity Policy as a prerequisite to funding this research. Specifically, EPA S&T funding should be made strictly contingent on requiring the EPA Administrator to specifically identify and make publicly available all scientific and technical information relied on to support a risk, exposure, or hazard assessment, criteria document, standard, limitation, regulation, regulatory impact analysis, or guidance.

Numerous problems with the Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) have been highlighted by the National Academy of Sciences, the Government Accountability Office, and in testimony before the Committee. In light of these problems, the Science Committee recommends that resources be directed to ensure that all ongoing assessments adhere to more rigorous peer review, the requirements outlined in the conference report of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012, and the recommendations in chapter seven of the National Academy of Sciences' Review of EPA's Draft IRIS Assessment of Formaldehyde.

Further, all these overwhelming problems and serious integrity concerns of fraud and abuse justify a robust EPA Inspector General (IG) operation and full funding of their \$57.2 million request. The Committee is troubled by reports that the EPA Office of Homeland Security office refuses to cooperate with the EPA IG. Therefore, funding for this Office should also be contingent on its submission to full IG oversight jurisdiction.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The FY 2015 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate (DHS S&T) is over \$1.07 billion, a decrease of \$148.2 million or 12.2 percent from the FY 2014 enacted level. The FY 2015 budget request for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is \$304.4 million, a \$19.2 million or 6.7 percent increase from the FY14 enacted level.

The Committee recognizes the important role that research and development plays in supporting DHS's mission and believes that the S&T Directorate should be provided with the resources it needs to keep our nation safe and our borders secure. However, in a constrained fiscal environment, it is essential that DHS gets the most out of each and every dollar by providing tangible results that further the Department's mission and coordinating with other agencies to maximize efficiencies.

Department of Transportation

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology

The Department of Transportation FY 2015 budget request has moved all activities currently performed by the Research and Technology Administration (RITA) to a new office within the Office of the Secretary. The RITA Administrator would become the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology. The FY 2015 budget request for the research and

development activities of the new Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology is \$14.6 million, which is \$0.2 million below the FY 2014 enacted level.

Federal Aviation Administration

FAA Office of Commercial Space Transportation

The Federal Aviation Administration's Office of Commercial Space Transportation (FAA-AST) plays a critical role in ensuring the safe development of space vehicles under the Commercial Space Launch Act. It is imperative that the Administration continue its efforts to provide a regulatory environment that fosters growth without burdensome regulations. This year, the FAA requested \$16.6 million for FAA-AST, which represents an increase of \$274,000 relative to the Omnibus Appropriations bill passed last year.

For several years the FAA projected dramatic increases in commercial space activity without corresponding requests for increases in budget to handle this activity; this year is no exception. In the Administration's budget request, the FAA asserts that it expects to process applications for 51 launches. This would be an increase of 54 percent over FY2014; however, the Administration is not requesting significant increases in staff to handle the forecasted workload stating, "Compared to FY 2014, the FY 2015 budget does not involve an increase in staff, because the budget is based on the assumption that it will be possible to increase productivity sufficiently to meet the challenge of industry growth."

The Science Committee recognizes that commercial space launch activity is rising. It is the responsibility of FAA-AST to protect the uninvolved public during these launches. Based on the statement of FAA and the budget justification, the Committee is concerned that either:

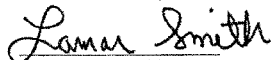
1. The Administration does not believe there will be a dramatic increase of launches and therefore does not need increases in its budget;
2. FAA-AST was grossly overstaffed in past years and the unused capacity at the Office is just now being optimized; or
3. FAA-AST is overly optimistic in predicting the efficiencies it may be able to find.

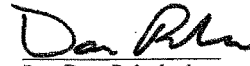
FAA Research, Development and Technology

The Science Committee recognizes the importance of the FAA's practical research program for aviation safety. The FY 2015 budget request provides \$282.1 million for Research, Development and Technology, an 11.9 percent reduction (approximately \$38 million) from FY 2014 enacted levels of \$320.4 million. The Research, Engineering and Development (R, E, and D) account requested \$156.8 million, approximately \$2 million less than FY 2014 enacted levels of \$158.8 million. R, E, and D work in Research, Development, and Technology pertains to aviation safety, improving efficiency, reducing environmental impacts, and mission support.

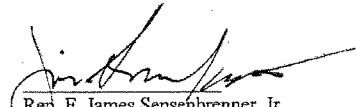
1. The Facilities and Equipment account requested \$69.8 million, almost \$37 million below FY 2014 enacted levels of \$106.6 million.

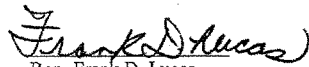
2. The Airport Improvement Program, Airport Technology account requested \$44.8 million, nearly identical to FY 2014 enacted levels of \$44.5 million.
3. The Operations account requested \$10.8 million, almost identical to FY 2014 enacted levels of \$10.5 million.

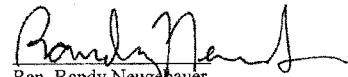

Rep. Lamar Smith

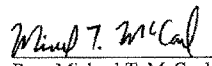

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher


Rep. Ralph M. Hall

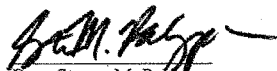

Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.

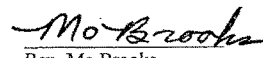

Rep. Frank D. Lucas

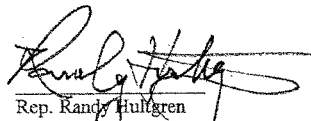

Rep. Randy Neugebauer

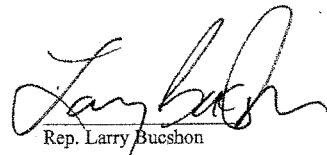

Rep. Michael T. McCaul

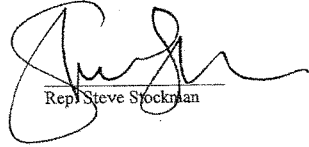

Rep. Paul C. Broun

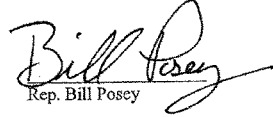

Rep. Steven M. Palazzo


Rep. Mo Brooks


Rep. Randy Hultgren

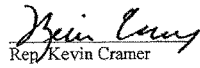

Rep. Larry Bucshon

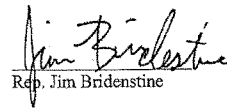

Rep. Steve Stockman

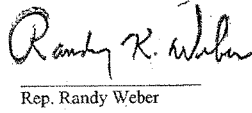

Rep. Bill Posey


Rep. Cynthia Lummis

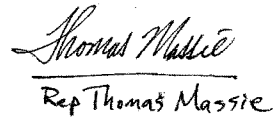

Rep. David Schweikert


Rep. Kevin Cramer


Rep. Jim Bridenstine


Rep. Randy Weber


Rep. Chris Collins


Rep. Thomas Massie

**COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
VIEWS AND ESTIMATES FY15
MEMBER SIGNATURES**

Lamar Smith	Dana Rohrabacher
Ralph M. Hall	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.
Frank D. Lucas	Randy Neugebauer
Michael T. McCaul	Paul C. Broun
Steven M. Palazzo	Mo Brooks
Randy Hultgren	Larry Bucshon
Steve Stockman	Bill Posey
Cynthia Lummis	David Schweikert
Kevin Cramer	Jim Bridenstine
Randy Weber	Chris Collins
Thomas Massie	

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48th District, California

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Committees:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats
Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific
SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
(VICE CHAIRMAN)
Subcommittee on Space
Subcommittee on Environment

ADDITIONAL VIEWS
OF HON. DANA ROHRBACHER
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
FISCAL YEAR 2015 BUDGET

I strongly agree with the Committee's Views and Estimates, but I wish to state a stronger view on certain space topics.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Committee highlights the importance of the Commercial Crew program, which I believe remains our most critical near-term civil space goal. Continued reliance on the Russians, who have been good partners, is becoming difficult. Over the past few years their prices have continued to rise, their vehicles have encountered technical issues, and the geopolitical situation has grown more complex.

I, however, believe that the best way to achieve our primary goal – launching American astronauts as soon as possible on American rockets – is by enabling one of our secondary goals. We should encourage NASA to certify multiple, independent, commercial systems that can bring people safely to orbit and return them to Earth. Competition provides cost savings and schedule reduction incentives that sole source contracts do not. In addition, it makes little sense to retain the tremendous risk from a single point of failure by simply shifting from Soyuz to a single domestic provider.

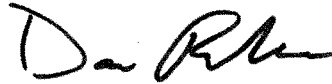
Despite repeated direction from Congress, I have seen no evidence to suggest that Orion is being given the resources or flexibility it would need to serve as a backup capability for Commercial Crew to ISS. Modifications would be needed for Orion since this extraordinary spacecraft has been optimized for deep space exploration missions. A second Commercial Crew provider could be certified for less funding than would be needed to make the required task-specific modifications to Orion, with the added benefit of maintaining the focus for the Orion team on deep space exploration.

I strongly agree with the Committee that the requested funding for the SLS is inadequate to fulfill the mission. I will go much further and say that I don't believe any reasonable amount from NASA will ever be adequate to regularly fly the SLS. Our Exploration program funding remains wholly inadequate to the mission we have given it. The funding is inadequate to the mission in Fiscal Year 2014, as it was in 2013, 2012, 2011... and back into the past. We refuse to acknowledge the reality, as pointed out by the Augustine Commission, that a mission cannot succeed when it does not match the available funding.

One of the Augustine Commissioners stated that, if Santa Claus himself were to bring down our planned launch vehicle fully designed, tested, and ready to build; we still could not afford to own and operate it within the then-expected budget profile. We are significantly below that level today, and will remain so for the foreseeable future.

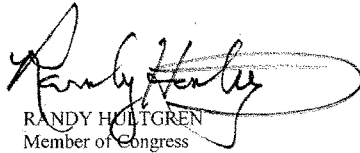
SLS is unaffordable, unnecessary and increasingly unreasonable. We do not need a supermassive heavy lift vehicle to explore the Moon, Mars, or near-Earth asteroids, as long as we are willing to fund relatively modest technology development efforts.

For FY 2015, the Earth Science program request at NASA is nearly \$1.8 billion. NASA's core and unique mission is exploring space. These programs should not be located at NASA, and they continue to divert resources, focus, and expertise away from that core mission.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Rosten". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and "R".

Rep. Randy Hultgren – Illinois 14th Congressional District
Additional Views and Estimates for the Science, Space and Technology Committee

As the largest federal funding source for the physical sciences, the Department of Energy Office of Science plays a critical role supporting discovery science. In this leadership role, it is important that the programs within the Office of Science carry out a balanced portfolio of research to underpin the nation's scientific enterprise and technology innovation. In fields such as High Energy Physics, which is international in scope, the United States must continue to play a vital role to existing partnerships while building exciting experiments at our national laboratories, such as the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois. The High Energy Physics international collaborations build large and complex scientific experiments, and within constrained federal budgets, the United States should promote stronger ties with international partners through the continued support necessary for promoting scientific diplomacy, securing contributions to these significant scientific projects, enhancing opportunities to train our next generation of young scientists, and incubating new high-tech industries.



RANDY HULTGREN
Member of Congress

**Minority Views and Estimates of the Democratic Caucus of the Committee on
Science, Space, and Technology on the FY 2015 Budget Request for
Submission to the Budget Committee**

The Budget Resolution that these Views and Estimates are intended to inform will be the first one to be prepared since Congress decided to move beyond the destructive constraints imposed by sequestration. Sequestration forced cuts to many essential services, but one of its most pernicious impacts was to defer needed investments in research and education—investments that are critically needed if the United States is to remain globally competitive. Our economic competitors recognize the benefits to be obtained from investing in R&D and STEM education, and are increasing their commitment to these areas.

In that regard, we are heartened that the President recognizes the importance of such investments even within the limits imposed by the budget agreement, and that his budget request includes a fully offset Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative that will allow increased funding to be provided for research and education beyond what would be possible under the budget agreement alone. Specifically, these additional monies would allow year to year budget increases for the following key research and development agencies, with FY 15 requests as follows: NSF \$7.807 billion (8.9% increase over FY14); NIST \$1.02 billion (20% increase); NASA \$18.346 billion (4% increase); and, DOE Science, EERE, and ARPA-E accounts \$8.492 billion (17 % increase). While we may differ on the merits of specific allocations in the President's budget request, we strongly support his commitment to investing in our future.

As we have said in past Democratic submissions to the Budget Committee, the choice facing our nation is a critical one. Either we make the investments in R&D and innovation that will lead to job creation and improved quality of life now and in the future—or we go down the path of arbitrary and short-sighted cuts to America's science and technology enterprise and the STEM education activities that support it. That latter path will inevitably lead to a future for America that will disadvantage our children and grandchildren.

We choose to invest. It is clear that the nation's R&D agencies have returned significant economic and societal benefits to the American people over

the years. The historical record is clear on that point. We have every reason to expect that future investments will *continue* to deliver significant benefits if we have the foresight to maintain our commitment to fostering R&D and STEM education.

Thus, while there may be specific elements of the Majority's Views and Estimates that some of us can support, the overall negative message and mischaracterizations, misguided policy prescriptions, and failure to invest adequately in key parts of our research and development enterprise make it a document that we cannot embrace.

As the Budget Committee works to craft its Budget Resolution, we urge its Members at least maintain the historical levels of federal investment in R&D and STEM education and hopefully do better than that, whether in basic research, energy technology innovation, aeronautics and space exploration, manufacturing, climate science, or any of the other important elements of our nation's R&D and innovation enterprise. Given the criticality of R&D and STEM education to our nation's future, we see the overall levels in the President's FY 15 budget request and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative as worthy of support. If we shortchange those accounts in an attempt to cut a few more dollars from the deficit over the short-term, the reality is that we will wind up shortchanging our future economy and quality of life. On the other hand, we believe that increased investment in these areas will pay significant dividends over the long run. The choice is clear. We hope that the Members of the Budget Committee will choose the more productive path.

Minority Views and Estimates of the Democratic Caucus of the Committee on
Science, Space, and Technology on the FY 2015 Budget Request for
Submission to the Budget Committee

Eddie Bonnie Johnson

Jim Pankhy

Mark Shue

Spence Bonini

Donna F. Edwards

Daniel Lepinski

Zoe Lopez

Jo Kim

Mike Gwalwell

M V

Debbie

Judith S. Wilson

Alan Grayson

Paul Kelly

Debbie

Elizabeth H. Eddy

Paul B. Miller

John

**Minority Views and Estimates of the Democratic Caucus of the Committee on
Science, Space, and Technology on the FY 2015 Budget Request for
Submission to the Budget Committee**

Eddie Bernice Johnson

Julia Brownley

Mark Takano

Suzanne Bonamici

Donna F. Edwards

Daniel Lipinski

Zoe Lofgren

Joe Kennedy

Eric Swalwell

Marc A. Veasey

Derek Kilmer

Frederica S. Wilson

Alan Grayson

Robin L. Kelly

Scott Peters

Elizabeth H. Esty

Daniel B. Maffei

Ami Bera

Additional Views and Estimates of

Representative Zoe Lofgren

House Committee on Science, Space and Technology
on the FY 2015 Budget Request for Submission to the Budget Committee

3/25/14

In addition to supporting the Minority Views and Estimates of the Democratic Caucus of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, which recognize the importance of strong, sustained investment in research and development and science education, I would like to raise before the committee a particular concern.

The Administration's Budget includes difficult decisions to remain within the budget caps established by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, but includes prudent additional investments in the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. However, under either scenario, the Administration proposes cutting the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA).

SOFIA is the world's largest airborne observatory. This airplane-based telescope has only come fully online in the past month after over a decade of development and construction, and over \$1 billion dollars invested. The telescope will allow astronomical research that cannot be done in other ways, providing a unique vantage on our solar system, galaxy and the history of the Universe. SOFIA was built and planned to be operated as a partnership with the German Space Agency. SOFIA also provides a unique educational platform, including K-12 science teachers on research flights, with the professional astronomers and technicians.

Canceling this program now would be an affront to our partners, a waste of a significant investment, a major blow to science and education, and a loss of hundreds of high-quality jobs.

I ask the Budget Committee include a role for this valuable scientific and educational tool in their budget resolution.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Zoe Lofgren", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

**Minority Views and Estimates of Rep. Suzanne Bonamici, Ranking
Member, Subcommittee on Environment of the Committee on Science,
Space, and Technology on the FY 2015 Budget Request for Submission to
the Budget Committee**

I support the President's budget request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. NOAA's support for oceans, fisheries, climate and weather research is crucial to jobs, the environment and public safety. The request for the Office of Oceans and Atmospheric Research (OAR) would support \$30 million in growth for the climate office at OAR compared to the FY2014 enacted level (to a total of \$188 million), with half of that growth going to support the expansion of regional climate programs aimed at preparing for the effects of climate change and predicting climactic conditions such as drought. Much of the climate research is directly relevant to improving our ability to make more accurate weather predictions at time frames beyond 14 days. The request for the weather portfolio at OAR shows just a \$3 million increase over the FY2014 enacted level, but that comes on the heels of an effective 25% increase in funding this account in the growth between FY2013 (\$65 million) and FY2014 (\$81 million). This seems a responsible level of growth as the program absorbs the large existing increase. Research into weather is also supported by the National Weather Service, which is requesting \$123 million for FY2015. The combination would represent an investment of \$207 million compared to \$188 million requested for climate research. Finally, the oceans account at OAR represents a \$4 million decrease for a total of \$163.5 million in FY2015.

Every expert witness to appear before the Committee in the last year emphasized that it would be shortsighted to choose one area of NOAA research over others if our intent is to improve weather forecasting. The interconnection between oceans, climate and weather are such that research questions needed to move forecasting skill forward may actually reside in the physics of ocean heat transfer, for example, rather than in a new computer array.

The Committee passed H.R. 2413, the Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2014, late in the first session of this Congress. That bill, which includes a significant bipartisan manager's amendment that I cosponsored, is silent on funding across accounts in OAR and largely silent on weather research and development as carried out by the National Weather

Service. However, with an overall authorization ceiling for OAR core weather work of \$100 million for FY2015, the President's request is supportive of the bill's priority for weather.

I encourage the Administration to embrace the policy changes incorporated into the bipartisan Weather Forecasting Improvement Act, as they represent ideas drawn from the work of the National Academies and the broader weather enterprise. The bill also contains provisions that encourage NOAA to move more expeditiously toward tapping the potential of commercial firms to supply data used for weather forecasting and to take steps to insure that extramural research receives a substantial proportion of funds provided to OAR for its research work in weather.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Suzanne Bonamici". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a small dash at the end.

**HISTORY OF APPOINTMENTS
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOR THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTEEN CONGRESS**

January 3, 2013—H. Res. 6

Lamar S. Smith, Texas, named Chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

January 3, 2013—H. Res. 7

Eddie Bernice Johnson, Texas, named Ranking Member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

January 4, 2013—H. Res. 17

Republican Members appointed to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
Dana Rohrabacher, Ralph M. Hall, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., Frank D. Lucas, Randy Neugebauer, Michael T. McCaul, Paul C. Broun, Steven M. Palazzo, Mo Brooks, Andy Harris, Randy Hultgren, Larry Bucshon, Steve Stockman, Bill Posey, Cynthia Lummis, David Schweikert, Thomas Massie, Kevin Cramer, Jim Bridenstine, Randy Weber, Chris Stewart.

January 14, 2011—H. Res. 22

Democratic Members assigned to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Zoe Lofgren, Daniel Lipinski, Donna F. Edwards, Frederica S. Wilson, Suzanne Bonamici, Eric Swalwell, Dan Maffei, Alan Grayson, Joseph Kennedy III, Scott Peters, Derek Kilmer, Ami Bera, Elizabeth Esty, Marc Veasey, Julia Brownley, Mark Takano.

February 25, 2013

Mr. Harris resigned from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

April 16, 2013—H. Res. 163

Ms. Kelly appointed to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

June 12, 2013—H. Res. 257

Mr. Collins, New York, appointed to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

December 11, 2013

Mr. Stewart, Utah, resigned from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

April 1, 2014

Mr. Takano, California, resigned from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

April 1, 2014—H. Res. 531

Ms. Clark, Massachusetts, appointed to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

April 8, 2014—H. Res. 546

Mr. Johnson, Ohio, appointed to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

SUBCOMMITTEE SELECTION

January 23, 2013—Republican Subcommittee Assignments

ENERGY:

Cynthia Lummis (Chair), Ralph M. Hall, Frank D. Lucas, Randy Neugebauer, Michael T. McCaul, Randy Hultgren, Thomas Massie, Kevin Cramer, Randy Weber, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

ENVIRONMENT:

Andy Harris (Chair), F. James Sensenbrenner, Dana Rohrabacher, Randy Neugebauer, Paul C. Broun, Randy Weber, Chris Stewart, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

OVERSIGHT:

Paul C. Broun (Chair), F. James Sensenbrenner, Bill Posey, David Schweikert, Kevin Cramer, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

RESEARCH:

Larry Bushon (Research), Steven M. Palazzo, Mo Brooks, Steve Stockman, Cynthia Lummis, Jim Bridenstine, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

SPACE:

Steven M. Palazzo (Chair), Ralph M. Hall, Dana Rohrabacher, Frank D. Lucas, Michael T. McCaul, Mo Brooks, Larry Bushon, Steve Stockman, Bill Posey, David Schweikert, Jim Bridenstine, Chris Stewart, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

TECHNOLOGY:

Thomas Massie (Chair), Andy Harris, Randy Hultgren, David Schweikert, Jim Bridenstine, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

January 23, 2013—Democrat Subcommittee Assignments

ENERGY:

Eric Swalwell (Ranking Member), Alan Grayson, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Marc Veasey, Mark Takano, Zoe Lofgren, Daniel Lipinski, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

ENVIRONMENT

Suzanne Bonamici (Ranking Member), Julia Brownley, Donna F. Edwards, Mark Takano, Alan Grayson, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

OVERSIGHT:

Dan Maffei (Ranking Member), Eric Swalwell, Scott Peters, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

RESEARCH:

Daniel Lipinski (Ranking Member), Zoe Lofgren, Ami Bera, Elizabeth Esty, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

SPACE:

Donna F. Edwards (Ranking Member), Suzanne Bonamici, Dan Maffei, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Derek Kilmer, Ami Bera, Marc Veasey, Julia Brownley, Frederica Wilson, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

TECHNOLOGY:

Frederica Wilson (Ranking Member), Scott Peters, Derek Kilmer, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

MARCH 5, 2013:

Mr. Stewart named Chairman of Subcommittee on Environment.

JUNE 18, 2013:

Committee Rule 6(b) was amended to merge Subcommittee on Research and Subcommittee on Technology. Amended Republican subcommittee roster approved. Mr. Bridenstine was assigned to the Subcommittee on Environment. *Mr. Bucshon (Chairman), Mr. Palazzo, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Hultgren, Mr. Stockman, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Schweikert, Mr. Massie, Mr. Bridenstine, Mr. Collins, Mr. Smith (Ex Officio)* were assigned to Subcommittee on Research and Technology. Amended Democrat subcommittee roster approved. *Mr. Lipinski (Ranking Member), Ms. Wilson, Ms. Lofgren, Mr. Peters, Mr. Bera, Mr. Kilmer, Ms. Esty, Ms. Kelly, Ms. Johnson (Ex Officio)* were assigned to Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

JANUARY 16, 2014

Mr. Schweikert, Arizona, named Chairman of Subcommittee on Environment.

MARCH 10, 2014—REPUBLICAN SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT

Mr. Schweikert, Arizona, assigned to the Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

APRIL 8, 2014—REPUBLICAN SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT

Mr. Johnson, Ohio, assigned to the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Research and Technology. *Mr. Schweikert, Arizona*, removed from the Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

MAY 1, 2014—DEMOCRAT SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ms. Clark, Massachusetts, assigned to the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment.

**RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE, COMMITTEE
ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS**

RULE I. GENERAL

- (a) **RULES OF THE HOUSE.**—The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and its Subcommittees with the specific additions thereto contained in these rules.
- (b) **MOTION TO RECESS.**—A motion to recess from day to day, or a motion to recess subject to the call of the chair (within 24 hours), or a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, is a non-debatable motion of privilege in the Committee.
- (c) **PROPOSED REPORTS.**—A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days).
- (d) **SUBCOMMITTEES.**—Each Subcommittee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable. Written rules adopted by the Committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each Subcommittee of the Committee. [See House Rule XI 1(a)].
- (e) **COMMITTEE RULES.**—The Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Chairman of the Committee (hereafter in these rules referred to as the "Chairman") is elected in each oddnumbered year. [See House Rule XI 2 (a)(2)].
- (f) **OTHER PROCEDURES.**—The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee, may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out these rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee.
- (g) **USE OF HEARING ROOMS.**—In consultation with the Ranking Member, the Chair of the Committee shall establish guidelines for the use of Committee hearing rooms.

Rule II. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

- (a) **REGULAR MEETINGS.**—The regular meeting day of the Committee for the conduct of its business shall be on the first Thursday of each month, if the House is in session. If the House is not in session on that day, then the Committee shall meet on the next Thursday of such month on which the House is in session, or at another practicable time as determined by the Chairman.
 - (1) A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need for the meeting.
 - (2) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary and in accordance with the notice requirements contained in these rules, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. [See House Rule XI 2(c)(1)]
- (b) **BILLS AND SUBJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED.**—At least 3 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session) before each scheduled Committee or Subcommittee meeting, each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be furnished a list of the bills and subjects to be considered and/or acted upon at the meeting. Bills or subjects not listed shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or Subcommittee.
 - (1) In an emergency that does not reasonably allow for 3 days' notice, the Chairman of the Committee or Chairperson of a Subcommittee (hereafter in these rules the term "Chair" shall refer to both the Chairman of the Full Committee and each Subcommittee Chairperson) may waive the 3-day notice requirement with the concurrence of the Ranking Member.

(c) TEXT OF LEGISLATION, AMENDMENTS, AND MOTIONS.—

- (1) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a Committee or Subcommittee meeting for the markup of legislation, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, the text of such legislation shall be made publicly available in electronic form.
- (2) To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to a measure or matter shall be submitted in writing or electronically to the designee of both the Chair and Ranking Member at least 24 hours prior to the consideration of the measure or matter. The Chair may exercise discretion to give priority to amendments submitted in advance.
- (3) Every motion made to the Committee or Subcommittee and entertained by the Chair shall be reduced to writing upon demand of any Member, and a copy made available to each Member present.

(d) OPEN MEETINGS.—Committee and Subcommittee meetings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(e) QUORUM FOR TAKING ACTION.—For purposes of taking any action at a meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee thereof, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of not less than one-third of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee, except that a full majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for purposes of reporting a measure or recommendation from the Committee or Subcommittee, closing a meeting to the public, or authorizing the issuance of a subpoena.

(f) POSTPONEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.—

- (1) The Chair may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment. The Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice.
- (2) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(g) TIME FOR STATEMENTS AND DEBATE.—

- (1) Insofar as is practicable, the Chair, after consultation with the Ranking Member, shall limit the total time of opening statements by Members at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting to no more than ten minutes, the time to be divided equally between the Chair and Ranking Member.
- (2) The time any one Member may address the Committee or Subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee will be limited to five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chair. This time limit may be waived by the Chair pursuant to unanimous consent.

(h) REQUESTS FOR RECORDED VOTE.—A record vote of the Members may be had at the request of three or more Members or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

(i) TRANSCRIPTS.—Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee. Transcripts shall be included as part of the legislative report unless waived by the Chairman of the Committee.

(j) MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE.—Without further action of the Committee, the Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

(k) PRIVATE BILLS.—No private bill will be scheduled by the Chair if there are two or more Members who object to its consideration.

Rule III. HEARINGS

(a) NOTICE OF HEARINGS.—

- (1) The Chair shall publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by a Committee or Subcommittee on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or Subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.
 - (2) The Chair shall publicly announce a list of witnesses to testify at a hearing as soon as a complete list of witnesses, including those to be called by the minority, is compiled. When practicable, the Chair and the Ranking Member will seek to have a complete list of witnesses compiled at or as soon as practicable after the time that the hearing is publicly announced.
- (b) **OPENING STATEMENTS.**—Insofar as is practicable, the Chair, after consultation with the Ranking Member, shall limit the total time of opening statements by Members to no more than ten minutes, the time to be divided equally between the Chair and Ranking Member.
- (c) **WITNESSES.**—
- (1) Insofar as is practicable, no later than 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance, each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file in printed copy and in electronic form a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and a curriculum vitae.
 - (2) Each witness shall limit his or her presentation to a five minute summary, provided that additional time may be granted by the Chair when appropriate.
 - (3) The Chair, or any Member of the Committee or Subcommittee designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee. [See House Rule XI 2(m)(2)]
 - (4) Whenever any hearing is conducted by the Committee or Subcommittee on any measure or matter, the minority Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair by a majority of them before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. [See House Rule XI 2(j)(1)]
 - (5) In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness. Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.
- (d) **OPEN HEARINGS.**—Committee and Subcommittee hearings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.
- (e) **QUORUM FOR HEARINGS.**—For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence before the Committee or any Subcommittee, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of two Members, which shall consist of one Member of the majority and one Member of the minority party unless no Member of the minority party is in attendance 15 minutes after the starting time listed on the notice of hearing, at which time two members of the majority party may constitute a quorum.
- (f) **QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES.**—
- (1) The right to interrogate a witness before the Committee and Subcommittees shall alternate between Majority and Minority Members of the Committee or Subcommittee. Each Member shall be limited to five minutes in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each Member present who wishes to be recognized has been recognized once for that purpose. No Member may be recognized for a second period of in-

terrogation until each Member present has been recognized at least once.

- (2) Notwithstanding clause 1, upon a motion the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Member, may:
 - (ii) Designate an equal number of Members of the Committee or Subcommittee from each party to question a witness for a period of time equally divided between the majority party and the minority party, not to exceed one hour in the aggregate; or
 - (ii) Designate staff from each party to question a witness for equal specific periods that do not exceed one hour in the aggregate.
 - (iii) Members of the Committee or Subcommittee have two weeks from the date of a hearing to submit additional questions in writing for the record to be answered by witnesses who have appeared in person. The letters of transmittal and any responses thereto shall be printed in the hearing record.
- (g) PUBLICATION OF TRANSCRIPTS.—The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee and Subcommittees, when it is decided they will be printed, shall be published in substantially verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Individuals, including Members of Congress, whose comments are to be published as part of a Committee document shall be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the transcription in advance of publication. Any requests by those Members, staff or witnesses to correct any errors other than errors in the transcript, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Prior to approval by the Chairman of hearings conducted jointly with another congressional Committee, a memorandum of understanding shall be prepared which incorporates an agreement for the publication of the transcript.

Rule IV. REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

(a) FILING OF REPORT.—

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the Committee and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote. To the maximum extent practicable, the written report of the Committee on such measures shall be made available to the Committee membership for review at least 24 hours in advance of filing. [House Rule XIII 2(b)(1)].
- (2) The report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by the majority of the Members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the Clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman notice of the filing of that request. [House Rule XIII 2(b)(2)].

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—

- (1) The report of the Committee on a measure or matter that has been approved by the Committee shall include the matters required by clauses 2(c) and 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House.
- (2) Clause 2(I) of House Rule XI pertaining to supplemental, minority, and additional views is hereby incorporated by reference.

(c) IMMEDIATE PRINTING AND SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS. THIS RULE DOES NOT PRECLUDE.—

- (1) The immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless a timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this Rule; or
- (2) The filing by the Committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee upon that measure or matter.

(d) REPORT LANGUAGE ON USE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES.—No legislative report filed by the Committee on any measure or matter reported by

the Committee shall contain language which has the effect of specifying the use of federal resources more explicitly (inclusively or exclusively) than that specified in the measure or matter as ordered reported, unless such language has been approved by the Committee during a meeting or otherwise in writing by a majority of the Members.

(e) OTHER COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS.—

(1) *House Reports.*

- (i) Any document published by the Committee as a House Report, other than a report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee, shall be approved by the Committee at a meeting, and Members shall have the same opportunity to submit views as provided for in Rule IV(b).
- (ii) Not later than January 2nd of each year, the Committee shall submit to the House an annual report on the activities of the Committee.
- (iii) After an adjournment sine die of a regular session of a Congress or after December 15th, whichever occurs first, the Chairman may file the annual Activity Report for that Congress with the Clerk of the House at any time and without the approval of the Committee, provided that a copy of the report has been available to each Member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days and that the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a Member of the Committee. [See House Rule XI 1(d)]

(2) *Other Documents.*

- (i) Subject to paragraphs (ii) and (iii), the Chairman may approve the publication of any document as a Committee print which in the Chairman's discretion he determines to be useful for the information of the Committee.
- (ii) Any document to be published as a Committee print that purports to express the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or any of its Subcommittees, other than a report of the Committee on a measure that has been approved by the Committee, must be approved by the Committee or its Subcommittees, as applicable, in a meeting or otherwise in writing by a majority of the Members, and such Members shall have the right to submit supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion in the print within at least 48 hours after such approval.
- (iii) Any document to be published as a Committee print, other than a document described in subsection (ii) of this Rule, shall:
 - (a) include on its cover the following statement: "This document has been printed for informational purposes only and does not represent either findings or recommendations adopted by this Committee;" and
 - (b) not be published following the sine die adjournment of a Congress, unless approved by the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee.
- (iv) A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by the Committee and one or more other Committees may be filed jointly, provided that each of the Committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report. [House Rule XI 1(b)(2)].
- (v) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, an investigative or oversight report approved by the Committee may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that if a Member gives notice at the time of approval of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than seven calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report. [House Rule XI 1(b)(4)]

Rule V. BROADCASTING

- (a) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, the proceedings shall be open to coverage by audio and visual means, except as provided in Rule XI4(f)(2) of the House of Representatives.

- (b) To the maximum extent practicable the audio and video coverage shall be in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings.
- (c) Operation and use of any Committee internet broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House.
- (d) To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall maintain the recordings of the coverage of such hearings or meetings in a manner easily accessible to the public.
- (e) The Chair may not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).
- (f) Radio and television tapes, television films, and internet recordings of any Committee hearings or meetings that are open to the public may not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.
- (g) It is, further, the intent of this rule that the general conduct of each meeting or hearing covered under authority of this rule by audio or visual means, and the personal behavior of the Committee Members and staff, other government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the meeting or hearing, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations, and may not be such as to:
 - (1) distort the objects and purposes of the meeting or hearing or the activities of Committee Members in connection with that meeting or hearing or in connection with the general work of the Committee or of the House; or
 - (2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the Committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner or bring the House, the Committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner into disrepute.
- (h) The coverage of Committee meetings and hearings by audio and visual means shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this rule.
 - (1) The following shall apply to coverage of Committee meetings or hearings by audio or visual means:
 - (i) If audio or visual coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.
 - (ii) The allocation among the television media of the positions or the number of television cameras permitted by the Chair in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.
 - (iii) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between a witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the Committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.
 - (iv) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but may not be placed in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.
 - (v) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media may not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee is in session.
 - (vi) Floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashguns may not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that approved television media may install additional lighting in a hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in a hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of a hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.
 - (vii) If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Chair for coverage of a hearing or meeting by still photog-

raphy, that coverage shall be permitted on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

- (viii) Photographers may not position themselves between the witness table and the members of the Committee at any time during the course of a hearing or meeting.
- (ix) Photographers may not place themselves in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.
- (x) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.
- (xi) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.
- (xii) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner. [House Rule XI(4)]

Rule VI. SUBCOMMITTEES

- (a) **FULL COMMITTEE JURISDICTION.**—The full Committee shall have jurisdiction over such matters as determined by the Chairman.
- (b) **SUBCOMMITTEES AND JURISDICTION.**—There shall be six standing Subcommittees of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, with jurisdictions as follows:

The Subcommittee on Energy shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to energy research, development, and demonstration projects therefor; commercial application of energy technology; Department of Energy research, development, and demonstration programs; Department of Energy laboratories; Department of Energy science activities; energy supply activities; nuclear, solar, and renewable energy, and other advanced energy technologies; uranium supply and enrichment, and Department of Energy waste management; fossil energy research and development; clean coal technology; energy conservation research and development, including building performance, alternate fuels, distributed power systems, and industrial process improvements; pipeline research, development, and demonstration projects; energy standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Environment shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to environmental research; Environmental Protection Agency research and development; environmental standards; climate change research and development; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including all activities related to weather, weather services, climate, the atmosphere, marine fisheries, and oceanic research; risk assessment activities; scientific issues related to environmental policy, including climate change; remote sensing data related to climate change at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); earth science activities conducted by the NASA; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Research and Technology shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to science policy and science education; the Office of Science and Technology Policy; all scientific research, and scientific and engineering resources (including human resources); all matters relating to science, technology, engineering and mathematics education; intergovernmental mechanisms for research, development, and demonstration and cross-cutting programs; international scientific cooperation; National Science Foundation; university research policy, including infrastructure and overhead; university research partnerships, including those with industry; science scholarships; computing, communications, networking, and information technology; research and development relating to health, biomedical, and nutritional programs; research, development, and demonstration relating to nanoscience, nanoengineering, and nanotechnology; agricultural, geological, biological and life sciences research; materials research, development, demonstration, and policy; all matters relating to competitiveness, technology, standards, and innova-

tion; standardization of weights and measures, including technical standards, standardization, and conformity assessment; measurement, including the metric system of measurement; the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce; the National Institute of Standards and Technology; the National Technical Information Service; competitiveness, including small business competitiveness; tax, antitrust, regulatory and other legal and governmental policies related to technological development and commercialization; technology transfer, including civilian use of defense technologies; patent and intellectual property policy; international technology trade; research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department of Transportation; surface and water transportation research, development, and demonstration programs; earthquake programs and fire research programs, including those related to wildfire proliferation research and prevention; biotechnology policy; research, development, demonstration, and standards-related activities of the Department of Homeland Security; Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer; voting technologies and standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Space shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to astronautical and aeronautical research and development; national space policy, including access to space; suborbital access and applications; National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its contractor and governmentoperated labs; space commercialization, including commercial space activities relating to the Department of Transportation and the Department of Commerce; exploration and use of outer space; international space cooperation; the National Space Council; space applications, space communications and related matters; Earth remote sensing policy; civil aviation research, development, and demonstration; research, development, and demonstration programs of the Federal Aviation Administration; space law; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Oversight shall have general and special investigative authority on all matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

(c) COMPOSITION OF SUBCOMMITTEES.—

(1) A majority of the majority Members of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority Members of each Subcommittee and shall authorize the Chairman to negotiate that ratio with the minority party; provided, however, that the ratio of majority Members to minority Members on each Subcommittee (including any exofficio Members who participate as voting members of the Subcommittee) shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee and Ranking Member thereof shall be ex officio Members of each Subcommittee to which such Chairman or Ranking Member has not been assigned by resolution of the Committee. Ex officio Members shall make an election within three weeks of the organizational meeting of the Committee as to whether they will serve as voting or non-voting members of each Subcommittee. A non-voting ex officio member shall not be counted as present for purposes of constituting a quorum at any hearing or meeting of such Subcommittee, and shall not be counted for purposes of calculating the ratio of majority Members to minority Members on the Subcommittee.

(d) REFERRAL TO SUBCOMMITTEES.—The Chairman shall refer all legislation and other matters referred to the Committee to the Subcommittee or Subcommittees of appropriate primary and secondary jurisdiction within two weeks of the matters being referred to the Committee, unless the Chairman deems consideration is to be by the full Committee. Subcommittee Chairs may make requests for referral of specific matters to their Subcommittee within the two week period if they believe Subcommittee jurisdictions so warrant.

(e) SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURES AND REPORTS.—

(1) No Subcommittee shall meet to consider for markup or approval any measure or matter when the Committee or any other Subcommittee of the Committee is meeting to consider any measure or matter for markup or approval.

- (2) Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony or evidence, mark up legislation, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. For matters within its jurisdiction, each Subcommittee is authorized to conduct legislative, investigative, forecasting, and general oversight hearings; to conduct inquiries into the future; and to undertake budget impact studies.
- (3) Subcommittee Chairs shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other Subcommittee Chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.
- (4) During consideration of any measure or matter for markup or approval in a Subcommittee proceeding, a record vote may be had at the request of one or more Members of that Subcommittee.
- (5) Each Subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the Subcommittee and such other records with respect to the Subcommittee as the Chairman deems necessary for the Committee to comply with the rules and regulations of the House.
- (6) After ordering a measure or matter reported, a Subcommittee shall issue a Subcommittee report in such form as the Chairman shall specify. To the maximum extent practicable, reports and recommendations of a Subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee until after the intervention of 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the time the report is submitted and made available to the Members of the Committee and printed hearings thereon shall be made available, if feasible, to the Members of the Committee, except that this Rule may be waived at the discretion of the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee.

Rule VII. SUBPOENAS AND DOCUMENTS

- (a) A subpoena may be authorized and issued in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities to require the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers and documents as deemed necessary when authorized by majority vote of the Committee or Subcommittee (as the case may be), a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chairman, or by any Member designated by the Chairman. [House Rule XI 2(m)(3)(A)]
- (b) During any period in which the House has adjourned for a period longer than three days, the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee, or, if the Ranking Member cannot be reached, the Ranking Member of the relevant Subcommittee, may authorize and issue subpoenas to require the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Chairman considers necessary.
- (c) Unless otherwise determined by the Committee or Subcommittee, certain information received by the Committee or Subcommittee pursuant to a subpoena or request for documents or information not made part of the record at an open hearing shall be deemed to have been received in Executive Session when the Chairman, in his judgment and after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee, deems that in view of all of the circumstances, such as the sensitivity of the information or the confidential nature of the information, such action is appropriate.
- (d) All national security information bearing a classification of secret or higher which has been received by the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in Executive Session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping. The Chair of the Committee may establish such regulations and procedures as in the Chair's judgment are necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any Member of the Committee or any other Member of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

Rule VIII. VICE CHAIRS

- (a) The Chairman of the Committee shall designate a member of the majority party to serve as Vice Chair of the Committee, and shall designate a majority member of each Subcommittee to serve as Vice Chair of the Subcommittee. Vice Chairs of the Committee and each Subcommittee serve at the pleasure of the Chairman, who may at any time terminate his designation of a member as Vice Chair and designate a different member of the majority party to serve as Vice Chair of the Committee or relevant Subcommittee.
- (b) The Chairman may, consistent with these rules and the rules of the House of Representatives, from time to time assign duties, privileges, and responsibilities to the Vice Chairs of the Committee or of the various Subcommittees.

Rule IX. OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

- (a) The Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its jurisdiction, including all laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development, in accordance with House Rule X.
- (b) Not later than February 15th of the first session of the 113th Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plan for submission to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on House Administration, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of Rule X of the House of Representatives.
- (c) The Chairman may undertake any formal investigation in the name of the Committee after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee.
- (d) The Chair of any Subcommittee shall not undertake any formal investigation in the name of the Committee or Subcommittee without formal approval by the Chairman of the Committee, in consultation with other appropriate Subcommittee Chairs, and after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee. The Chair of any Subcommittee shall also consult with the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee before undertaking any investigation in the name of the Subcommittee. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to infringe on a Subcommittee's authority to conduct general oversight of matters within its jurisdiction, short of undertaking a formal investigation.

Rule X. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to Rule VII 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee. [House Rule XI 2(e)(3)]

Rule XI. OFFICIAL COMMITTEE WEBSITE

The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee website for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House. The Ranking Member of the Committee may maintain a similar website for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the minority to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

Rule XII. AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES.

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended or repealed, in the same manner and method as prescribed for the adoption of committee rules in clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each such Member at least 72 hours before the time of the meeting at which the vote on the change occurs. Any

such change in the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after their approval.

AMENDMENT TO COMMITTEE RULE VI (B) OFFERED BY CHAIRMAN LAMAR SMITH

Rule VI (b) of the Rules of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology is amended to read as follows:

- (b) Subcommittees and Jurisdiction. There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, with jurisdictions as follows:

The Subcommittee on Energy shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to energy research, development, and demonstration projects therefor; commercial application of energy technology; Department of Energy research, development, and demonstration programs; Department of Energy laboratories; Department of Energy science activities; energy supply activities; nuclear, solar, and renewable energy, and other advanced energy technologies; uranium supply and enrichment, and Department of Energy waste management; fossil energy research and development; clean coal technology; energy conservation research and development, including building performance, alternate fuels, distributed power systems, and industrial process improvements; pipeline research, development, and demonstration projects; energy standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Environment shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to environmental research; Environmental Protection Agency research and development; environmental standards; climate change research and development; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including all activities related to weather, weather services, climate, the atmosphere, marine fisheries, and oceanic research; risk assessment activities; scientific issues related to environmental policy, including climate change; remote sensing data related to climate change at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); earth science activities conducted by the NASA; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Research and Technology shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to science policy and science education; the Office of Science and Technology Policy; all scientific research, and scientific and engineering resources (including human resources); all matters relating to science, technology, engineering and mathematics education; intergovernmental mechanisms for research, development, and demonstration and cross-cutting programs; international scientific cooperation; National Science Foundation, university research policy, including infrastructure and overhead; university research partnerships, including those with industry; science scholarships; computing, communications, networking, and information technology; research and development relating to health, biomedical, and nutritional programs; research, development, and demonstration relating to nanoscience, nanoengineering, and nanotechnology; agricultural, geological, biological and life sciences research; materials research, development, demonstration, and policy; all matters relating to competitiveness, technology, standards, and innovation; standardization of weights and measures, including technical standards, standardization, and conformity assessment; measurement, including the metric system of measurement; the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce; the National Institute of Standards and Technology; the National Technical Information Service; competitiveness, including small business competitiveness; tax, antitrust, regulatory and other legal and governmental policies related to technological development and commercialization; technology transfer, including civilian use of defense technologies; patent and intellectual property policy; international technology trade; research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department of Transportation; surface and water transportation research, development, and demonstration programs; earthquake programs and fire research programs, including those related to wildfire proliferation research and prevention; biotechnology policy; research, development, demonstration, and standards-related activities of the Department of Homeland Security; Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer; voting technologies and standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Space shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to astronomical and aeronautical research and

development; national space policy, including access to space; sub-orbital access and applications; National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its contractor and government-operated labs; space commercialization, including commercial space activities relating to the Department of Transportation and the Department of Commerce; exploration and use of outer space; international space cooperation; the National Space Council; space applications, space communications and related matters; Earth remote sensing policy; civil aviation research, development, and demonstration; research, development, and demonstration programs of the Federal Aviation Administration; space law; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

TThe Subcommittee on Oversight shall have general and special investigative authority on all matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
January 26, 2013	Organizational Meeting of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology (Meeting held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	Business Meeting–1
February 6, 2013	American Competitiveness: The Role of Research and Development (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–1*
February 13, 2013 February 14, 2013	American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market, and Policy Drivers (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy) The State of the Environment: Evaluating Progress and Priorities (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environ- ment)	113–2* 113–3*
February 14, 2013	Applications for Information Technology Research & Development (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research)	113–4*
February 15, 2013	Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the Na- tional Airspace System: Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–5*
February 26, 2013	Cyber R&D Challenges and Solutions (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Tech- nology and the Subcommittee on Research)	113–6*
February 26, 2013	Mid-Level Ethanol Blends: Consumer and Tech- nical Research Needs (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environ- ment)	113–7*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
February 27, 2013	A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–8*
February 28, 2013	Top Challenges For Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General–Part 1 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–9*
March 5, 2013	Scientific Integrity & Transparency (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research)	113–10*
March 13, 2013	STEM Education: Industry and Philanthropic Initiatives (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research)	113–11*
March 13, 2013	Federal Financial Support for Energy Technologies: Assessing Costs and Benefits (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–12*
March 14, 2013	H.R. 756, Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept. 113–33**
March 14, 2013	H.R. 967, Advancing America’s Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept.113–34**
March 14, 2013	Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General–Part 2 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–13*
March 19, 2013	Threats from Space: A Review of U.S. Government Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors, Part 1 (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–14*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
March 20, 2013	Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environ- ment)	113–15*
March 20, 2013	Examining the Effectiveness of NIST Laboratories (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Tech- nology)	113–16*
April 10, 2013	Threats from Space, Part II: A Review of Private Sector Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–17*
April 11, 2013	H.R. 875, to provide for a comprehensive as- sessment of the scientific and technical re- search on the implications of the use of mid- level ethanol blends, and for other purposes (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
April 11, 2013	H.R. 1422, EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept. 113–165**
April 16, 2013	Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–18*
April 17, 2013	A Review of President's FY 2014 Budget Request for Science Agencies (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–19*
April 17, 2013	An Overview of the National Science Foundation Budget for Fiscal Year 2014 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research)	113–20*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
April 18, 2013	An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Proposal at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Technology)	113–21*
April 24, 2013	Next Generation Computing and Big Data Analytics (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Technology and the Subcommittee on Research)	113–22*
April 24, 2013	An Overview of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–23
April 25, 2013	Policy Relevant Climate Issues in Context (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–24*
April 26, 2013	A Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–25*
May 7, 2013	Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–26*
May 16, 2013	Espionage Threats at Federal Laboratories: Balancing Scientific Cooperation while Protecting Critical Information (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–28*
May 9, 2013	Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths? (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space and the Subcommittee on Research)	113–27*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
May 21, 2013	The Current and Future Applications of Biometric Technologies (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and the Subcommittee on Technology)	113–29*
May 21, 2013	Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–30*
May 22, 2013	America’s Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–31*
May 23, 2013	Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–32*
June 4, 2013	STEM Education: The Administration’s Proposed Re-Organization (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–33
June 5, 2015	Federal Efforts to Reduce the Impacts of Windstorms (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and the Subcommittee on Technology)	113–34*
June 12, 2013	Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–35
June 18, 2013	Business Meeting to amend Committee rules and approve Republican and Democrat subcommittee rosters (Meeting held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	Business Meeting-2

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
June 18, 2013	Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–36
June 19, 2013	NASA Authorization Act of 2013 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–37
June 26, 2013	Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting, Part 2 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–38
June 27, 2013	Green Buildings – An Evaluation of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–39*
June 28, 2013	H.R. 1786, National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2013 (Markup held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	
July 9, 2013	H.R. 2413, Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	
July 10, 2013	Committee Print, H.R. ———, NASA Authorization Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Subcommittee on Space)	
July 10, 2013	Strategic Planning for Federal Manufacturing Competitiveness (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–40*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
July 11, 2013	Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–41*
July 18, 2013	H.R. 2687, the “National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2013” (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
July 24, 2013	Lessons Learned: EPA’s Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–42*
July 24, 2013	Improving Technology Transfer at Universities, Research Institutes and National Laboratories (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–43*
July 25, 2013	The Future of Coal: Utilizing America’s Abundant Energy Resources (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–44*
July 31, 2013	The Frontiers of Human Brain Research (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–45*
August 1, 2013	Business meeting to issue EPA subpoena and markup H.R. 2850, the EPA Hydraulic Fracturing Study Improvement Act (Meeting held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept. 113–252**
August 1, 2013	EPA’s Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment – A Factual Review of a Hypothetical Scenario (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–46*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
September 10, 2013	Examining Federal Advanced Manufacturing Programs (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–47*
September 18, 2013	Methamphetamine Addiction: Using Science to Explore Solutions (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–48*
September 19, 2013	Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and Subcommittee on Environment)	113–049*
September 20, 2013	NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–050*
October 29, 2013	EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready? (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–051*
November 14, 2013 November 19, 2013	Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within the Environmental Protection Agency (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology) Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure? (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–054 113–055
November 20, 2013	Commercial Space (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–056

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December 4, 2013	Astrobiology: Search for Biosignatures in our Solar System and Beyond (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–057*
December 5, 2013	H.R. 2413, the Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rpt. 113–383**
December 5, 2013	H.R. 2431, the National Integrated Drought Information System Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rpt. 113–348**
December 5, 2013	H.R. 2981, the Technology and Research Accelerating National Security and Future Economic Resiliency Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
December 5, 2013	H.R. 3625, To provide for termination liability costs for certain National Aeronautics and Space Administration projects, and for other purposes (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
December 11, 2013	A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–058*
December 12, 2013	Building a Network for Manufacturing Innovation (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–059*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
January 9, 2014	Private Sector Programs that Engage Students in STEM (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–060*
January 14, 2014	Scientific Research at the Smithsonian—More than a Museum (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–061*
January 16, 2014	Healthcare.gov: Consequences of Stolen Identity (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–062*
February 4, 2014	Necessary Updates to the Commercial Space Launch Act (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–063*
February 5, 2014	Examining the Science of EPA Overreach: A Case Study in Texas (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–064*
February 11, 2014	Ensuring Open Science at EPA (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–065*
February 27, 2014	Mars Flyby 2021: The First Deep Space Mission for the Orion and Space Launch System? (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–065*
February 28, 2014	H.R. 1786, the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rpt. 113–380**

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
February 27, 2014	Mars Flyby 2021: The First Deep Space Mission for the Orion and Space Launch System? (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–066*
February 28, 2014	H.R. 1786, the National Windstorm Impact Re- duction Act Reauthorization of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rpt. 113–380**
March 6, 2014	Can Technology Protect Americans from Inter- national Cybercriminals? (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Research and Tech- nology)	113–067
March 12, 2014	Science of Capture and Storage: Understanding the EPA’s Carbon Rules (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environ- ment and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–068
March 13, 2014	H.R. 4186, the Frontiers in Innovation, Research, Science, and Technology Act of 2014 (Markup held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	
March 26, 2014	A Review of the President’s Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request for Science Agencies (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–069
March 27, 2014	A Review of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2015 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–070
April 9, 2014	Prizes to Spur Innovation and Technology Break- throughs (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–071

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April 9, 2014	H.R. 4412, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014 (Markup held by the Subcommittee on Space)	
April 10, 2014	Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–072
April 29, 2014	H.R. 4412, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rpt. 113–470**
April 30, 2014	An Overview of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2015 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–073
May 9, 2014	Space Traffic Management: How to Prevent a Real Life “Gravity” (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–074
May 20, 2014	Nanotechnology: From Laboratories to Commercial Products (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–075
May 21, 2014	Astrobiology and the Search for Life in the Universe (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–076
May 28, 2014	S. 1254, the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rpt. 113–471**

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May 28, 2014	H.R. 4186, the Frontiers in Innovation, Research, Science, and Technology Act of 2014 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
May 29, 2014	Examining the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Process (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–077
June 10, 2014	A Review of the P5: The U.S. Vision for Particle Physics After Discovery of the Higgs Boson (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–078*
June 11, 2014	Committee Print of H.R.——, the Department of Energy Research and Development Act of 2014	
June 12, 2014	Reducing the Administrative Workload for Federally Funded Research (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–079*
June 18, 2014	The Future of Surface Transportation (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–080
June 20, 2014	NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space and the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–081
June 24, 2014	H.R. 4012, the Secret Science Reform Act of 2014 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept. 113–619**
June 25, 2014	Pathways to Exploration: A Review of the Future of Human Space Exploration (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–082

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June 26, 2014	Technology for Patient Safety at Veterans Hospitals (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology and the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–083
July 9, 2014	Navigating the Clean Water Act: Is Water Wet? (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–084
July 11, 2014	Fusion Energy: The World’s Most Complex Energy Project (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–085
July 16, 2014	Status of Reforms to EPA’s Integrated Risk Information System (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–086
July 17, 2014	Policies to Spur Innovative Medical Breakthroughs from Laboratories to Patients (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–087
July 25, 2014	H.R. 2996, the Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rpt. 113–599**
July 29, 2014	A Review of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–088
July 30, 2014	EPA ’s Carbon Plan: Failure by Design (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–089

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July 31, 2014	Technology Needed to Secure America's Border (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology and the Subcommittee on Over- sight)	113–090
September 9, 2014	Strategy and Mission of the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology and the Subcommittee on Cyber- security, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies of the Committee on Homeland Se- curity)	113–091
September 9, 2014	Bakken Petroleum: The Substance of Energy Independence (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–092
September 10, 2014	Exploring Our Solar System: The ASTEROIDS Act as a Key Step (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–093
September 17, 2014	The Administration's Climate Plan: Failure by Design (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–094
September 17, 2014	Resolution Authorizing the Issuance of Sub- poenas (Business Meeting held by Subcommittee on Oversight)	
September 18, 2014	The Science of Dyslexia (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–095

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November 19, 2014	The Role of the White House Chief Technology Officer in the HealthCare.gov Website Debacle (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–096
December 3, 2014	Review of the Results of Two Audits of the Na- tional Ecological Observatory Network (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–097
December 10, 2014	An Update on the Space Launch System and Orion: Monitoring the Development of the Na- tion's Deep Space Exploration Capabilities (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–098
December 11, 2014	The Future of Nuclear Power in America (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–099

*Hearings that have been printed.

**Reports that have been printed.

